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TO A FLIRT.

You say that for love you sigh,
My heart is ever alert;
A woman's trust and a woman's
Are not often caught by a flirt.
I know your ways. I understand
How tenderness you insert
In voice and face as you kiss my hand,
Yet I know you only flirt.
Your idle talk of a parting hour
Brings me no woe or hurt;
My life can never feel the power
Of a frivolous, heartless flirt.
For love of me, oh, do not die!
A tragedy I would avert.
For a moment do not think I
Would ever grieve for a flirt.
Let these words cause no gloom,
Though they are short and curt;
I much prefer an empty room
To an empty-hearted flirt.
PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Woman's Work.

Darning little stockings
For restless little feet;
Washing little faces
To keep them clean and sweet;
Hearing Bible lessons,
Teaching catechism;
Praying for salvation
From heresy and schism—
Woman's work.

Sewing on the buttons;
Overseeing rations;
Soothing with a kind word
Others lamentations;
Guiding clumsy Bridgets
And coaxing sullen cooks;
Entertaining company
And reading recent books—
Woman's work.

Burying out of sight
Her own unhealing smart;
Letting in the sunshine
On other clouded hearts;
Binding up the wounded,
And healing of the sick;
Bravely marching onward
Through dangers dark and thick—
Woman's work.

Leading little children,
And blessing manhood years;
Showing to the sinful
How God's forgiveness cheers;
Scattering sweet roses
Along another's path;
Smiling by the wayside
Content with what she hath—
Woman's work.

Letting fall her own tears,
Where only God can see;
Wiping off another's
With tender sympathy;
Learning by experience;
Teaching by example;
Yearning for the gateway
Golden, pearly, ample—
Woman's work.

Lastly cometh silence,
A day of sweet repose—
Her locks smoothly braided,
Upon her breast a rose;
Lashes resting gently
Upon the marble cheek;
A look of blessed peace
Upon the forehead meek!

Pale hands softly folded,
The kindly pulses still;
The lips know no smiling,
The noble heart no thrill;
Her couch needs no smoothing,
She craveth for no care;
Love's tenderest entreaty
Wake no responses there.

Fresh grave in the valley—
Tears, bitter sobs, regret;
One more solemn lesson
That life may not regret;
Face forever hidden,
Race forever run—
"Dust to dust" a voice saith,
And woman's work is done.

GRANDPA WEAVER'S BEAVER.

I shall never forget the rapture I felt the morning I was pronounced "finished and, with artistic taste, suspended upon a pinnacle above my less pretentious companions in one of the showiest of show-windows upon the popular thoroughfare patronized by the wealthiest people in the great city where I first saw the light.

It is needless to dwell upon the circumstances which preceded my debut, and describe the process from which I emerged "a thing of beauty." Old as I now am, I still recall with satisfaction the admiration I elicited, and the ejaculations of surprise and commendation that greeted my first appearance before the world of fashion.

"Every sweet has its bitter," and I regret to say that my self-complacency was ruffled in some degree by the envy of my associates and the spiteful remarks I was forced to hear.

"The very thing to catch the eye of a sporting blackleg, or some brainless swell," whispered an insignificant "Soft felt" to a smart-looking "Derby," while a pert little "Nobby" remarked, with a leer, "All's not gold that glitters." Disagreeable words like these I confess caused some misgivings in reference to my future, but I was not fated to remain long in suspense, for notwithstanding the high price set upon me, only a few days elapsed when an exceedingly aristocratic-looking, venerable gentleman entered the store and requested the obsequious clerk to permit him to inspect the elegant beaver, at the same moment indicating my proud self by a motion of his gold-headed cane.

After a minute examination of my proportions he approached a mirror opposite, and, placing me upon his head, I saw instantly by the smile of intense satisfaction which illumined his benevolent countenance that my destiny was sealed.

Very soon after I was incased in a handsome box and sent to the almost palatial residence of the retired merchant, Mr. Weaver. I was carried up several flights of stairs and deposited in what I discovered afterward was the dressing-room of my purchaser.

In my short experience I had heard much of the vanity of ladies, and thought this particular weakness was confined solely to the female sex; but judge of my surprise when suddenly I was roused from darkness and silence by the flash of gas-jets and the voice of my new master, as he drew me from my snug resting-place and, balancing me above his brow, surveyed the effect produced in the immense glass that reflected the full length of his tall, commanding form.

I was not long finding out that my owner had a habit, when alone, of talking aloud to himself.

"By George!" he exclaimed, "I look ten years younger! I had no idea a new beaver could make such a difference."

"Nor did I!" cried a fresh young voice.

The next instant a pair of white arms were wreathed about his neck.

"It is perfectly exquisite! What a dear darling papa!" Then, with a tender caress, "But why won't he allow his little Dolly to accept attentions from any of the young gentlemen who call on us? And Mr. Dorsay, too! Such a splendid beau!" The pretty lips pouted, and the laughing eyes looked inquiringly into the face half shaded by my lustrous brim.

"Dolly! child! Don't you know? Can't you understand that you are the very light of my eyes? It will be time enough five—yes, ten years hence to think of encouraging the attentions of beaux. Recollect, you are barely seventeen—not old enough to know your own mind; be patient, little puss, and when the right one comes and I sanction, why then—"

Alas! the right one had come, but Papa Weaver was ignorant of the fact, while I, unwittingly, was drawn into this affaired amour!

Dolly sighed softly, and shook her wealth of shining hair a trifle defiantly as her small white hand gently smoothed my polished surface. She had removed me from her father's head, and was slyly examining the sheeny lining that added so much to my beauty. I saw a strange light in her eyes as she continued to run her slender fingers deftly under the pliant crimped silk.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "I like this beaver ever so much more than the old one."

Then, as if frightened by her own words, she quickly replaced me, and, gliding an arm within that of her indulgent parent, drew him to the door, as she rattled on:

"Come, papa; I will not wait a minute longer. You promised if I would not ride with Mr. Dorsay you would take me to the opera, and it is time."

It did not require much penetration to find out the power this only child wielded over her fond father, and it was no wonder, with her winning, lovable ways, reminding the bereaved merchant as she did of the fair girl-wife who won his heart in the long ago, and who died in the zenith of her promising womanhood, leaving him Dolly, the sole pledge of mutual love. Was it any wonder that he worshiped his lovely daughter?

After my first introduction to the family of my master, I always accompanied him, and soon became familiar with his habits. As I have said, frequently when alone in his own apartments he would express his sentiments aloud. In this way I became acquainted with the fears which beset him on account of his child—fears that some polished sharper might win her affections, and ultimately break her heart and wreck her life.

Many were the suitors that attempted to ingratiate themselves, but so vigilant was my master thus far his daughter had escaped the wiles and snares of scheming fortune-hunters.

Among other things connected with the affairs of my owner, I learned that just before Mr. Weaver retired from trade he had employed a private secretary, or amanuensis, to assist him in the arduous task of winding up his business.

George Errincourt was a young man of distinguished appearance, and possessed more than ordinary ability. By hard struggling and prudence he had finally secured a position in a banking-house, with a fair salary, sufficient to support a wife comfortably; but in such comparatively humble circumstances he dared not express open admiration for the daughter of the retired merchant.

Long before my event, and during the hours he acted as secretary to Mr. Weaver, he was thrown often into Dolly's fascinating presence, as such was her devotion to her father it was seldom she remained long away from his side, always expressing the deepest interest in whatever concerned him. Thus the young people frequently met, and step by step a tacit understanding was established, and although no word of love was interchanged, they read in each other's eyes enough to satisfy themselves of the never-dying passion that existed between them.

But there came a time when the services of the secretary were no longer needed, and there was no longer an excuse for Errincourt's visits.

Then came the anxious hours that for ever have, and for ever will disturb the current of true love. There is, however, nothing so inventive as this same tender passion. In this case, as in thousands of a similar character, the woman was first to discover a soothing remedy. Dolly, pretty madcap Dolly, was not behind her sisters in this inventive faculty, while I, poor innocent! was the silent instrument in her hands to further her woman's purpose.

Among the places my master often frequented was the shop of a fashionable hairdresser.

Soon after my entrance into the Weaver mansion I saw and became familiar with George Errincourt, and I am quite sure I suspected the existence of the love that sprung up between them before the two lovers were assured of it themselves, for soon after I came pretty Dolly used me oftentimes for a shield to hide her blushes and sly glances from her watchful guardian, and, ere long, to my astonishment and alarm, I detected the fact that the little hand which toyed with my silken lining was using my interior for a strangely contraband purpose.

This caused me to be constantly on the watch. I soon began to understand when Mr. Weaver entered the hairdresser's establishment why one of the assistants was on the alert, and always ready to seize me and give me a careful brushing, and as soon as this was done set me down near to the seat occupied by George Errincourt, who also took great interest in me, handling me with (I imagined) a loving tenderness.

But everything earthly must come to an end.

The finest beaver ever made, no matter how carefully it may be treated, in the course of time will grow rusty and need ironing. In spite of the sedulous notice given by the officious assistant, and even pretty Miss Dolly herself, I began to show the ravages of usage. My master at last observed this, and one morning I heard him mutter:

"I must have my beaver renovated."

This was some time after our first connection. The very next evening instead of going as usual to the hairdresser's, he sought a first-class hatter and stated the case.

The hatter turned me over and over with his huge hands, and finally said to my owner:

"This beaver is too large for you, eh?"

"No!" replied Mr. Weaver, in surprise. "Why do you ask?"

"Simply," returned the workman, "because you put paper in the inside."

"Paper!" echoed the merchant. "Paper, did you say? You mistake—"

The hatter with some difficulty ran his broad finger under the lining and drew forth a neat-looking missive.

"Don't you call this paper?" holding the note to view.

Mr. Weaver had not been the successful man of business without learning to control sudden emotion. He reached and took the paper as he said, carelessly:

"Ah, I see! That's all right! It slipped there by accident. My hat is none too large."

He was prudent enough to wait until he was safe from interruption in his own apartments before he examined the mysterious note. Placing his glasses upon his nose he opened it and read aloud:

"DARLING GEORGE: Do not be downhearted, dear, my father is good and generous, and we must tell him openly of our love. When he finds you love me for myself and not the odious fortune which kept you so long from declaring your true sentiments, and that we intend to make his old days happy, I am sure he will consent to our union. He must know all. I am tired of this clandestine correspondence, and cannot feel happy in carrying on any deception, knowing how fondly he loves me, and how implicitly he trusts me. Besides, I have almost ruined his fine beaver pretending to brush it while I slipped our letters in and out of the lining. Yours, "DOLLY."

My master dropped the note, and sat with clasped hands, absorbed in thought. At last he persued the missive once more, then smiled as he replaced it within my lining.

"The cunning little jade!" he murmured; "who but Dolly would have resorted to such means to carry on a courtship?"

He paused a moment, then resumed, with a sigh:

"I've been expecting something of the kind—well, it might be worse!" Again he smiled. "But, through it all she is loyal to me, and her conscience hurts her for deceiving her father. H-e-m! I'll watch the novel correspondence until I find if Errincourt is not after my money, and that his love for my little madcap is sincere, then ——" Here he laughed. "Used papa's beaver! but it is a capital joke! I'll see, and if——"

He did not conclude the sentence, for that instant Dolly entered, and, with usual frankness, caressed her father with as much fervor as if she had never been guilty of dividing her affection.

My master never again gave vent to his thoughts in my presence upon the important subject, although I knew he read the letters on both sides. The last one he preused must have been very despondent, for he immediately sought his daughter and won from her by degrees the whole story.

It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Weaver was convinced in regard to Errincourt's intentions, for it was not long before the household was a scene of confusion, the confusion that always precedes a brilliant wedding. I will say, however, that the day previous to the one appointed for the marriage, my master, who was seated between his daughter and her betrothed, remarked, as his eye fell upon me:

"I must get a new beaver before to-morrow."

My heart sank; but I was only experiencing what thousands before me have felt, namely, the consciousness of unrewarded kindness, for had I not been the medium through which the now happy lovers had gained the consummation of their most ardent hopes, and I was to be cast aside as a worthless thing in the hour of triumph! I must have given some expression to my wounded feelings, as, at this moment, Dolly sprang from the sofa and taking me in her white hands kissed me and said:

"Indeed, papa, I think it would be the basest ingratitude to throw aside this dear old beaver, when I am indebted to it for the greatest happiness of my life. Besides, since it was renovated, it looks as good as new. I must insist upon your wearing it to the church to-morrow."

I not only witnessed the union of the two lovers, but when at last I grew too old to be of further use to my master Dolly insisted upon claiming me as her exclusive property, and though years have passed I watch with pleasure from the elevated position I hold in my lady's dressing-room the gambols of the little ones that gather on a winter's evening about the knees of their beautiful mother to listen to the oft-repeated story of Grandpa Weaver's beaver.

Captive Humming-Birds.

In the time of the Montezumas, humming-birds were tamed and kept in large conservatories. Doctor Zipperlein, of Cincinnati, tells of two humming-birds which strayed in May, a year ago, into the house of a lady in that city and were captured:

The lady, a friend of birds, resolved to try the experiment of domesticating the little creatures, although she was aware that such attempts ended usually in the death of the birds. She had no suitable cage so she selected a large candy jar, and fixed a perch inside. In the bottom she placed a bouquet of flowers, and covered the open end with gauze. The flowers were renewed every day. The convolvulus, tropæolum, honeysuckle, and other flowers with a long calyx were selected. A little honey was dropped into every blossom.

The birds began to sip the sweet food on the first day, humming above the flower caps, darting their tongues in and out among them swift as lightning. They also snapped at little insects and devoured them. After some weeks they were given some honey thinned with water, in a small dish. They sat upon their low perch and lapped the honey with their tongues, like a dog drinking water.

In a short time the birds were so tame that the gauze that confined them was removed, and they flew about the room while their glass palace was cleaned and furnished with fresh flowers and honey; but as soon as this operation was finished they flew into the glass again, and began eating the honey. If the lady took a nap after dinner, they perched themselves upon her forehead, and enjoyed their siesta there. They hummed about the room for hours, halting for rest upon the finger of their friend, and dressing their feathers. For a change, they would fly again to the honey, but after a momentary taste away they would go, flying about their friend. Towards evening they sought their perch in the glass palace, and sang quick flute notes in the finest pianissimo. They occasionally snapped at small insects, but their chief food was honey, and later strong sugar-water, since the honey thinned with water often settled to the bottom of the dish. They thrived finely on the sugar-water, too. As the weather became warm in June, the gauze covering was entirely removed from their glass palace and the little creatures were given the range of the whole room, but their food was always placed in their old dwelling.

The tiny birds were not at all timorous, even at first; they did not flutter about anxiously when their flowers were removed and fresh ones brought. Their eyes said plainly: "We know you are good to us." They thankfully appreciated the care of their protector, and, although they manifested no uneasiness when strangers were in the room, they could not be induced to perch upon anybody's finger but that of their tender keeper.

At the end of September one of them began to be ailing, and a few days after was found dead upon the floor. The other pined from hour to hour, and when the cooler nights at the end of October approached it too succumbed to the unfriendly climate and to its plainly manifested homesickness.

Brigham Young and His Family.

A reporter for the St. Louis *Republican* has had a talk with a daughter of the late Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, who is now a Mrs. W. T. Harris Mrs. Harris has been away from Mormonism for some time. She tells of the prophet's family-life as follows:

She said that of the forty-seven children, each and every one were splendid specimens of physical health and strength. There was not a weak or sickly one among the lot, and all were possessed of a good amount of intelligence. She spoke in a very admiring way of her brothers; told how one was graduated with high honors from West Point, two from the Troy (N. Y.) college, and of another who attended the Naval institute at Annapolis.

"How did we live together in that great house?" she asked, in answer to a question; "why, most happily."

"Nineteen wives and forty-seven children in one house, and no quarreling?" the reporter said, in astonishment. "How in the world did you get along so well together?"

"My father's ruling hand, I think, had a good deal to do with it."

"In what way?"

"He taught us to love one another. Every morning wives and children met in the parlor, where we had prayers and singing. People have often asked me how in the world my father knew all his children and wives, but I can tell you, if a single one was missing at prayers he knew it, and found out where he or she was."

"And did you really all live in one family?"

"Yes, all. Our house was like a great hotel, and we were the guests. Our father was a great manager, and very practical in superintending his household affairs. Every person had her place, and, without instructions, but by a sort of understanding, kept it. Our rooms opened into a large hall, like the one in the hotel here, but larger, and when we wanted anything from sisters, brothers, or wives, we went into this room or that at will."

"And you never quarreled with each other, or had any trouble in the house?"

"Never; but hold. Yes, we did have trouble. It came with Amelia, my father's seventeenth wife. She was from the East, and married father for his name and wealth. She was a high-strung woman, and should have stayed in the East. My father thought a great deal of her, so much that he built her what was afterward called Amelia castle."

Shell pink is a fashionable color. The husband of the lady who wears the pink usually does the shelling out.

THE PIANOFORTE.

The Kingdoms and Countries Contributing to Its Manufacture—Woods and Their Uses—Ivory and Gums from the "Dark Continent."

The variety of materials and the number of countries contributing to the manufacture of the pianoforte is not apparent to the casual observer, and it is not until one examines into the subject that he begins to gain an idea of what this complicated piece of mechanism is composed and the many countries required to supply the material. For instance, there are no less than thirteen different kinds of wood used in the different parts of the instrument, comprising pine, maple, ash, cherry, white wood, spruce, black walnut, rosewood, ebony, bass wood, cedar, apple tree and white holly. About half the number used is pine; maple and spruce come next, with about one-eighth each, while the other woods mentioned take up the remaining quarter.

Michigan pine, which on account of its straight grain and absence of sap, is now preferred to the Eastern growth, is used for the manufacture of piano cases. The Vermont maple, which differs somewhat from other varieties of this wood, being harder and finer grained, is utilized for the pin blocks into which the tuning-pins are driven. The tops are made of Indiana ash. Where a finer-grained wood than the ash and one which will sustain a greater strain is required, cherry is employed. On account of the ease with which it can be carved, Indiana white wood is used for the legs and pedals. Spruce for the sounding boards and connecting parts was formerly brought from "down-East" forests, but is now largely supplied from the Adirondacks. Our Western black walnut is employed where a nice finish is required.

Rosewood imported from Brazil is sawed into veneers, and Boston is universally acknowledged to possess the best facilities for this work of any city in the country. Madagascar contributes this wood, but it is found in other parts of the world, and the persimmon, a native of our Southern States, is said to be a relation of the same family. Basswood, from the western country, is also employed about the keys. For hammer stems a flexible and elastic material is required, and this is found in our New England cedar. Apple-tree wood is susceptible of a high finish, and is less liable to retain dampness than other woods; hence it plays its part in the "action" as it is technically termed, or the working parts of the instrument. White holly, of Western growth, forms that part of the key beneath the ivory.

In the above list we have supposed the instrument to be of rosewood finish, but for veneering a vast number of fancy woods are sometimes called into requisition. Thus we have the mahogany, the French walnut, the California laurel, the butternut, the tulip-wood and many others. The use of these fancy woods seems to be on the increase.

Ivory is an important item in the make-up of the piano. The chief supply of the world comes from Africa, and the largest tusks and those best adapted for the keys of musical instruments, reaches us through the port of Zanzibar on the east coast. The American, English, French, German and Hindoo merchants have agents in that mart who receive the manufactures of their respective countries and dispose of them to the parties who send trading expeditions to the interior and to those having sub-agents at the villages along the coast, where the goods are bartered with the natives for ivory and other African products.

The trading expeditions to the interior are sometimes absent from Zanzibar for three years. Not unfrequently the leader of the expedition is the slave of the person who fits it out. At the present time hunters have to go far into the interior to find elephants, and within a few years the hunters and traders of the east and west coasts have often met in their journeyings.

Some people have the impression that large numbers of elephants' tusks are found buried in the sand, having been shed by their possessors. This idea is erroneous. The elephant cannot exist except where there is an abundance of vegetation and water, and he never sheds his tusks until he dies. A tusk of ivory left exposed to the action of the weather for any considerable length of time will crack and decay so as to be almost worthless to the manufacturer of piano keys or fine combs.

Ivory tusks range from three pounds to 180 pounds. The quality known to the trade as "prime ivory" is used by the manufacturers of piano keys and fine combs, and the tusks will average about seventy-five pounds each, none weighing under fifty pounds. Each tusk passing through the Zanzibar custom-house is stamped and numbered, these numbers beginning with one, semi-annually. The numbers often run as high as 19,000 in a single half year.

Africa also contributes gum-copal, used in the manufacture of pianoforte polishing varnishes. All the fine gums imported into this country and England are broken up and graded before shipment.

Shellacs, which enter into the manufacture of another kind of varnish, come to us from Calcutta. Lac is a resinous substance which exudes from the branches of certain trees in India, and is of curious formation. A little insect of the cochineal tribe punctures small holes in the bark, from which the resinous juice flows, hardens over the insects and fastens them to the branches. From this substance is prepared the shell-lac, or shallac, of commerce.

The felts and cloths used in various parts of the piano are made from the finest imported wools, some of home and some of foreign manufacture. One made of German broadcloth in use costs $8 per yard. The felts for the hammers were formerly of German importation, but, after much experimenting, our own country is now able to produce this article, though the methods of its production are essentially German.

Buckskin is another important factor in piano manufacture, and finds its use in covering the felt, which in turn covers the hammer. Owing to some peculiarity of German tanning, which renders the skins pliable, gives it a silky finish and withal adapts it for the above service, the German skins are used exclusively. No American tanner has yet succeeded in producing a buckskin which will answer this purpose, and a fortune is reserved for some enterprising Yankee who accomplishes the undertaking.

The music wire is manufactured in Nuremburg, but pianofore hardware generally is furnished by our own country, and consists of an almost endless variety of bolts, tuning pins, hinges, screws, etc. Glue is a faithful ally of the piano maker, and alcohol, turpentine, sweet oil, rotten stone, pumice stone and a host of other articles aid him materially in his operation.

The piano is made up of 6,000 separate pieces, and, as we have shown calls to its aid a great variety of materials and the products of almost every clime. We have not spoken of the skill required to construct these parts into a harmonious whole, but what we have said will partly explain to our readers why there is such a difference in the cost of pianofortes.

A manufacturer may incorporate cheap materials in his intrument, and sell it at a very low price, but those makers who value the reputation of their pianos use the best stock only, and consequently the purchaser is obliged to pay the enhanced cost.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of 1741, appears the curious announcement: "Mr. Gower [made] ratkiller to his majesty—a place of £100 a year—an honorable office."

A REMARKABLE MAN.

The Private Soldier Who Could Do All Sorts of Wonderful Things That No Other Man Could Do.

One of the most remarkable private soldiers on either side in the late war was a young man named Tom Kelley, a private in the Second Michigan infantry. The remarkable began with his build. He had arms a full hand longer than any man who could be found. He had no more backbone than a snake, and could almost tie himself in a knot. He could tell the date on a silver quarter held up twenty feet away, and he could hear every word of a conversation in a common tone of voice across an ordinary street. He could run half a mile as fast as any officer's horse could gallop, and there was a standing offer of $10 to any man who could hold him down. On a bet of a box of sardines he once passed six sentinels within an hour. On another occasion he entered the colonel's tent and brought away that officer's boots.

When Tom's remarkable qualifications were discovered he was detailed as a scout and spy, and was changed from one department to another. In the capacity of spy he entered Richmond three times. He entered Vicksburg and preached a sermon to the soldiers a week before the surrender. He was in New Orleans five days before that city was taken. He was a man who firmly believed that he could not be killed by an enemy, and he governed his movements accordingly.

While under the orders of General Hooker, Kelley proved on several occasions that he could see further with the naked eye than any officer could with a field-glass. It he could get a place of concealment within fifty feet of a picket he could catch the countersign He visited Lookout Mountain, intending to spike as many of the Confederate guns as possible. His disguise was that of a farmer who had been driven from home by the Union forces. The enemy somehow got suspicious of him, and he was placed in the guard-house for the night. There was a sentinel at the door, and others near by standing guard over guns and stores, but it was all the same to Kelley. With an old tin plate for use as a shovel and scoop he burrowed out at the back end of the building, and walked up to two pieces of artillery, and spiked both before any alarm was raised. When the sentinels began firing at him he ran out of camp, but before he was clear of it he had been fired at fifty times.

Kelley was once captured when asleep by Missouri guerrillas. When he opened his eyes he was surrounded by five or six men on foot and others in the saddle. It was under a tree in an open field, and he had been tracked by a dog. As he rose up at their command he resorted to his wonderful skill as a gymnast. By dodging and twisting and jumping he got out of the crowd, pulled a man off his saddle, and would have escaped had not the dog fastened to his leg. He was then put under guard in a log house with only one room. Two sentinels sat at the door with revolvers in their hands and kept watch of his every movement. After an hour or two Kelley approached as if to offer them tobacco, and jumped clear over their heads like a deer. He had half a mile of open field to cross, and he crossed it under the fire of a score of muskets and revolvers without being hit.

During his three years and a half in the service Kelley captured fifty-two Confederates, and turned them over as prisoners. He himself was captured and escaped five times. As a spy he entered more than thirty Confederate camps and forts. He was fired upon at least 1,000 times, and yet was never wounded. He had said that he would never die by the hand of an enemy, and his prophecy came true. In the last year of the war, while bringing a captured Confederate scout into camp, both were killed within forty rods of the Union lines by a bolt of lightning.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Opium Drunkards.

The public were shocked not long since by the account of the death of a lady, the daughter of one of the most eminent professional men in the country, from an overdose of morphine. The wretched story was published all over the country.

This woman was young and beautiful. She had high culture, and was by nature gentle, loving and lovable. A few years ago she began to take opium for some disease, and soon became its victim. All her struggles against it were vain. At an age when she should have been in the full vigor of her womanhood, a happy and retired wife and mother, she died alone, and her downfall and disgrace were blazoned in every city of the Union.

Opium drunkenness is said to be on the increase in this country, and it prevails largely among women. Very few matrons or young girls, when suffering from weakness or nervous disorders, would resort to brandy or whisky. But a dose of laudanum, or some other anodyne, they regard as harmless.

Physicians, too, heedlessly prescribe something which they vaguely call "drops" to an overworked mother, or young girl exhausted by incessant dancing and flirting, when the proper remedies would be a few weeks' rest from labor and care, and a more wholesome, rational life.

American women are, as a rule, energetic. The busy housekeeper and the eager belle find resort to a seemingly innocent little black bottle, when they are "run down," much easier than the giving up of work, or the sacrifice of balls and germans. Before they are conscious of their danger, they are victims to the most hopeless and terrible of appetites—they are opium drunkards.

It is probable that no one who has ever become addicted to this habit has been able to conquer it. DeQuincy wrote a book that for dramatic horror and pathos has not its like in literature, to prove that it was possible to rise "out of the deep;" but he sank again, helpless and hopeless.

The best monograph on the opium habit written in America, was the work of a brilliant man of letters who believed himself cured, yet died its victim. Most of our readers can recall at least one opium drunkard whom they have known. The livid, corpse-like skin, the glassy eye, the vague air of terror, are unmistakable. They are signs that the nightmare, life-in-death, has seized its prey, and is dragging it surely down to the grave.—*Youth's Companion*

How to Keep Healthy.

Do not neglect ventilating your bedrooms when the weather becomes cold. In the morning hoist the windows, take off the bedclothes, shake and stir the ticks, turn the upper one over the foot roll. This will prevent the impure odors penetrating further, and they will escape faster while the bed is warm, and you will not have to wait for the beds to air when you are ready to make them.

In hot weather we sleep with all the windows open, but do not allow the wind to blow directly upon us. In the coldest nights of winter we only leave the doors open connecting with other rooms. On no account sleep in tight rooms without at least a crack to admit of pure air. Plenty of fresh air gives health, strength and elasticity to the lungs and body.

Keep the pores of the skin open, to let impurities pass out freely, by washing the body once a week in winter, and oftener in summer. Have the room warm, bathe quickly and wipe dry, and you will not feel chilly if it has been done properly. If all the clothing worn by day were aired, while we sleep in other garments, much health and comfort would be added to life. One-third of our lives is spent in our sleeping-rooms. Do be particular about them. Let them be large, dry and pleasant.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

M. de Lesseps states that the opening of the Suez canal has increased the rainfall in the surrounding country to a remarkable extent. Previous to 1870 rain fell only about once a year, while it now falls at least twice a month.

M. Roudaire has presented to the French academy the results of his recent Algerian survey. He believes that an inland sea of 250 miles in length may be created without serious difficulty.

Professor Dufour, of Paris, has devised a thermometric apparatus which is so sensitive that it will denote, by a deflection of the index needle of two inches, the change of temperature caused by the entrance of a person into the room where it is placed.

It is surprising how quickly the vegetation of many countries settled by Europeans has been modified. A German writer, describing the flora of Chili south of the Valdivia river, states that the scenery between the Rio Buena and its winding affluents reminds him very strongly of home. In the park-like prairies, associated with deciduous beeches, are numerous scattered apple trees, originally introduced from Europe. The apple tree has spread from Valdivia to Osorno, and even crossed the Andes into Northwestern Patagonia, and spread thence eastward. Indeed, it has become so widely distributed and so general that the Indians from the distant regions of the Argentine rivers, Rio Negro and Rio Colorado are called Manzaneros, or Apple Indians.

The investigations of Herr Weith have shown that of various bodies of water, under otherwise similar conditions, that one has the greatest quantity of fish which contains the most dissolved bicarbonate of lime. A simple explanation of this seemingly strange fact is given. The simple carbonate of lime is widely distributed on the bottoms of lakes, but, being insoluble, is not taken up by the water. If, however, the water contain an abundance of carbonic acid—which is produced, of course, by animals in respiration—this transforms the carbonate into the bicarbonate, which readily dissolves in water. It appears, therefore, that by a sure chemical analysis, one may, with considerable probability, estimate the quantity of fish in a body of water; and conversely, Herr Weith has often been able to give a remarkably accurate statement of the chemical composition of a body of water on learning the quantity of fish contained in it.

The Size of a Drop.

Mr. T. L. Talbot has made a series of experiments regarding the size of drops and their use in measuring medicines, etc. He finds that liquids containing a small portion of water afford a small drop and visa versa. Gamelin's statement "that the cohesion of liquids is pretty nearly in proportion to their specific gravity" is called in question, and the fact that alcohol and mecury afford nearly the same number of drops to the drachm certainly throws considerable doubt upon the matter. The size of drops is effected principally by the cohesion of the liquid, and the form of lip over which the drop falls. Bottles with ground necks, wide, thin even lips give fair results, but are not so accurate as "droppers." The best of these will not, however, average at all well. The administration of powerful medicines should not be attempted by drops, and this mode of measurement is, in any case, inadmissable if the quantity exceeds half a drachm. The largest drop is formed by syrup of gum arabic, forty-four to the drachm, and the smallest by chloroform 250 to the drachm. As a general rule tinctures, fluid extracts and essential oils yield a drop less than one-half the size of water, and acids and solutions give a drop but slightly smaller than water.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Specious Arguments

When a party of Paisley weavers, anxious to cross the Clyde from Greenock to Dunoon one Sabbath morning, desired the captain of a Rothsay steamer to take their boat in tow, as they did not wish to profane the day by using their oars, the captain wanted to know where was the difference between employing their oars and employing the steamer's paddles. "The difference!" exclaimed the spokesman of the conscientious crew; "there is a great difference between rowing by the power of man, who must answer for what he does, and a wheel turning engine; a steam engine's not a mortal being, and is, therefore, not an accountable agent." A specious argument certainly; but one much more easy to answer than that advanced by a farm servant, willing enough to milk her master's cows on the Sabbath, but firm in refusing to feed them on that day. Drawing a nice metaphysical distinction between what are and what are not works of necessity, the shrewd lass said: "The cows canna milk themselves, so to milk them is a clear work of necessity; but let them out to the fields and they'll feed themselves."

A Romantic Suicide.

A St. Petersburg paper narrates a touching story of an occurrence in one of the principal hotels in that city. A young gentleman from Moscow who had been staying for a few days by himself in the hotel, ordered dinner one day to be served for two. He then went to the railway station, evidently to meet his expected friend. He, however, returned to the hotel alone at dinner time. As his door was fastened and no reply could be got from within, the police were sent for to break open the door. The young gentleman was found stretched across the table shot through the heart. On the table also lay the photograph of a young lady, and the fragments of a letter were found scattered about the floor. Another letter was found addressed to the proprietor of the hotel saying that the writer had shot himself in despair because the young lady whom he had been expecting had not kept her promise. Half an hour afterward came the postman, bringing a letter from the young lady herself, saying that she had missed the train and would be unable to come till the next day. The scene when the unfortunate lady arrived and was informed of the tragedy that had taken place can be better imagined than described.

Twenty Rich Men.

The following twenty men are estimated to be worth the sums following their names:

William H. Vanderbilt	$100,000,000
Astor, of New York	75,000 000
Jay Gould	75,000,000
Russell Sage	75,000,000
Fair, of California	50,000,000
Flood, of California	50,000 000
Mackey, of California	50,000 000
August Belmont	30,000,000
James G. Bennett	30,000 000
S. J. Tilden	25 000 000
Edward Clark	25,000 000
Peter Cooper	20,000,000
Senator Jones	20,000,000
Keene, of New York	20,000,000
Senator Sharon	15,000,000
Solon Humphreys	15 000,000
Sidney Dillon	15 000 000
Oakes Ames, Jr	15,000 000
Perry H. Smith, of Chicago	15 000 000
Pierre Lorillard	15,000,000

Judicious Advertising

Has created many a new business;
Has enlarged many an old business;
Has revived many a dull business;
Has rescued many a lost business;
Has saved many a failing business;
Has preserved many a large business;
And secures success in any business.

A Boston physician has discovered that telephones are injurious to the ear, and people who run to ears will become alarmed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LIFE AMONG LIONS.

A Talk With a Noted Tamer of the King of Beasts.

"I began with lions about 1865. I was bossing the animals in John O'Brien's circus in Girard, Pa. Felix McDonald, the lion man, got a bite that put him for two months in the hospital. Somebody had to go into the cage, and I went. I'd seen him often, and I knew the animals pretty well. I didn't have much difficulty till the next spring in Pottsville. I was tantalizing the lions—four of 'em—with raw meat, and one of the females got behind me and, quick as a flash, bit through my calf. I kept quiet and turned around and hammered her until she let go."

"How do you train them?"

"We treat green ones—those captured in Africa—and tame ones born in menageries very much the same. The wild ones are better and safer. This is because a lion used to a cage, and to being poked and teased, is less afraid of you. I'd sooner handle ten green lions than one that's used to the public. Besides, the green ones have a great deal more play and spirit in 'em. We begin with them when they're two 'n a half or three years old. When I first go into a cage of untamed ones I have a fire near by, with three or four iron rods in it, red hot. If the beasts go for me the men stand ready to jab the irons in their mouths and make 'em let me go. I have been roughly handled sometimes, but never badly hurt. It takes two years to train one perfect, because you have to go slow with em. Not one lion in five is good for tricks, anyway.

"Just as soon as you find one that don't act right you have to throw him out. Some of them are too excitable. Others are sulky, and lie down in the corner, and if you go behind them you take big chances. You want to keep your face toward 'em all the time. I've worked on one for five months—the third one there—and all he'll do is to jump a little."

"How do you teach?"

"We teach 'em to jump over a stick by having a board fence in the middle of the cage and driving them over it. To make 'em stand up in the corner, we have a tackle hitched to their neck and pull 'em up. Then we pet 'em, and they finally get used to it. We make 'em lie down by whipping them. When they're triced up in the corner we catch 'em by the mouth and nostrils, and teach 'em to keep their mouth open by so doing it. Then we git to sticking our heads in."

"That's rather risky, ain't it?"

"Not very. You can tell in an instant when they are going to close, and jerk your head out. I saw one man killed in that way, though. His name was Whittle—Joe Whittle. I broke him in Maryland, and he took four lions (two of 'em were Frank and George that I am using now) and worked 'em for three years. Finally, in Frankfort, Penn., Joe was nervous one day and thought he would have a rehearsal before the show. He put his head in Frank's mouth and the beast closed on him, biting clean through his face and partly through his head, so that his lower jaw fell down on his breast. They tried to get him out, but Frank grabbed his leg with his teeth and he was badly chewed before they got him. He died a few days after."

"Do they get up any affection for you?"

"No, they ain't much on affection. They would go for me if I was outside just as quick as they would anybody. They're deceiving brutes, and very quick. I recollect in Galveston one of the boys, who was a little drunk, swore they would not hurt a fly, and went up to the cage. In a minute one of them, I don't know whether it was Frank or George, had him, and his right shoulder and the right side of his head weren't worth much when they got him away. I've only had five accidents that amounted to anything. Once one of them clawed off my shirt and most of the meat on my chest along with it, but my scratches are mostly little ones."

In evidence, he showed a pair of hands that had evidently seen hard usage, having been gashed in all directions.

A "Naval Demonstration."

By the treaty of Berlin, the sultan of Turkey was required to give up a small portion of his territory that lies on the borders of the little mountain principality of Montenegro to the ruler of that country. But months, then years, elapsed, and the sultan failed in this requirement of the treaty. The Albanian Turks, who occupied the territory, resisted their transfer to Montenegro, armed themselves, and prepared to contest the matter to the end.

When Mr. Gladstone became prime minister of England, however, he resolved that the sultan's delay should end, and that he should be compelled to carry out the obligations which required him to make the cession to Montenegro. He persuaded the other great powers to join him in this purpose, and their envoys all pressed the sultan to yield to their united demands. Then the sultan said that he would give up, not the territory that had been named, but the seaport town of Dulcigno to the Prince of Montenegro. This proposition was accepted by that prince and by the great powers.

But the Albanians resisted also the giving up of Dulcigno, and the sultan declared that he could not compel them to lay down their arms. Then the powers, under the lead of England, resolved to make what they called a "naval demonstration" in Turkish waters. Accordingly, fleets under the flags of the various nations—England, Russia, France, Austria, Italy and Germany—gathered in the Mediterranean, and sailed to the Adriatic. These combined squadrons were under the command of the English admiral Seymour. They anchored in a bay called Gravosa, very near Dulcigno; and Admiral Seymour then called upon the prince of Montenegro to take possession of the town with his troops. But this, the prince declared, he was unable to do. He said that he would soon be overpowered by the Turkish and Albanian soldiers; and he asked that the fleets should assist him by themselves opening fire upon the town. This, however, the French ships refused to do; and as the powers desired above all things to remain united, it was decided that the only part the fleet could take was to ride at anchorage and look on while the Montenegrins attacked the town, and took it if they could.

The sultan now said that if the fleets would go away, and not seem to be threatening him, Dulcigno should be given up. But the powers knew too well what the promises of the sultan were good for. They were not worth the paper on which they were written. So the fleets remained, and the prince of Montenegro prepared to try to capture the town; while the fiery Albanians still remained fortified and defiant within its walls. At last, however, the sultan yielded, and agreed to give up the town; and thus the "naval demonstration," without firing a gun, or performing a hostile action, succeeded in its purpose.

Other serious matters, however, connected with the Eastern question remain to be settled. Turkey must still be forced to grant some territory to the Greeks; and we may be sure that Mr Gladstone, who is an ardent champion of Greece, will be very much in earnest when the Greek frontier comes to be decided.

Soon or late the sultan must make up his mind to satisfy these Greek demands; but it may be that another and more violent "naval demonstration" will be brought to bear upon him, before he will yield to what must be to him a very bitter necessity.—*Youth's Companion.*

The prisons of Belgium are the best in Europe.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

More than 3,000 Hindoo girls are being educated in Christian schools in India.

George McDonald, the English author, has crowded congregations whenever he preaches.

The Eastern German Baptist Conference was held recently at Erie, Pa. The churches reported 264 baptisms during the year.

The Free Baptist Foreign Missionary society, at its recent meeting in Boston, reported receipts of $14,764, and expenditures of $15,262.

In the church connected with the mission of the American board at Erzeroum, the men, women, and children give an average of $15 each.

The Free church of Italy reports fifteen ordained ministers, 1,800 communicants, 265 catechumens, thirty-six churches, and thirty five out-stations.

The American Missionary Association reports receipts the past year of $45,000, including $150,000 from the Stone estate. Its regular expenditures amounted to $188,172.

The king of Congo, Africa, has given a warm welcome to the English Baptist missionaries, and it is now reported that he has been converted and baptized. If this shall prove true, he is the only Baptist king in the world.

The Presbyterians are growing rapidly in Dakota. They had in Southeastern Dakota, three years ago, only one church of nine members. Now they have fourteen regularly organized churches, and ten ordained ministers.

Twelve of the larger foreign missionary societies, of which six are European and six American, gained last year upward of $509,000 in receipts over the previous year. Over $300,000 of this amount represents the gain of the American societies.

Sunday-school children are no longer taught to believe that Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt; but, in the "International Bible Studies" for Sunday-schools, it is said that she was caught in the storm, which "suffocated her, encrusted her, and possibly burned her to a cinder."

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is very feeble physically, while his mind appears to be as active as ever. He recalls with delight his early theological labors half a century ago, when he rode hundreds of miles through forests to establish churches.

The Presbyterian board of home missions, under its contract with the United States government, is preparing to establish boarding schools among the Western Shoshones, the Uintah and White river Utes, the Pueblos, Navajos and Moquis Indians.

Rev. George Muller, of the Bristol (Eng.) Orphan House, is on his third preaching tour in the United States. He has 1991 orphans in his orphan houses and has received nearly three million dollars for them since 1836. He does not talk about this work, lest he be thought to be on a collecting tour, but confines himself to preaching, especially enforcing the life of faith and love upon the minds of young believers.

In Berlin, says a Lutheran paper, there are but seventy-three pastors with twenty-four assistants for its million souls. One Sunday, recently, the pastor of St. Thomas's baptized 122 children and married nine couples. None of the pastors spend less than twelve hours a week in catechetical instruction; some spend twenty-two hours, or as much as a public school teacher. The classes average seventy, and a pastor may have as many as 500 to 700 children in charge.

The Navajo Indians.

General Doniphan describes the manufacture of fine blankets by the Navajo women as he saw it during a visit to their country in New Mexico. The wool was all spun with the fingers and without the aid of a wheel, the process being very slow and requiring great skill. The colors were all vegetable. As two women spun the warp two others stretched the yarn upon pegs driven into the ground, each thread being as long as the blanket was to be. When the warp was made and arranged, the woof or filling was spun in the same way, and each thread woven in by hand and with the greatest care. In this manner four women would make four fine blankets in about three months.

The Navajos have not lost the art of weaving blankets, says a recent letter from Santa Fe. While the men hunt and herd cattle and sheep, the women spin and weave blankets for their own use and for sale. Some of those which I have seen here are coarse and can be purchased for from three to six dollars, but others are so fine and so tightly woven that they will hold water like a rubber poncho, and sell for from twenty-five to seventy-five dollars each.

General Doniphan describes the horsemanship of the Navajos as really wonderful. An exhibition of it was given in his honor during his visit to the Indian country. Half a dozen jackrabbits were "corraled" in a space of a few acres, and as many Navajos mounted on ponies and carrying clubs chased them about, not attempting to kill them but simply preventing them from escaping. This, of course, required great skill and activity both on the part of the ponies and their riders. After this sport had continued for some time, the Indians killed the rabbits with their bows and arrows, shooting under their horses' necks while in full career.

The Great Alhambra.

Although shorn of its ancient splendors, the city of Granada still boasts of much to interest and admire. Its situation—on an outlying spur of the snowy range high above the lovely vega or plain, which no neglect can rob of its fertility—is impressive and picturesque. But of all its glories, past or present, none can compare with the great Alhambra, the world-renowned palace of the Moorish kings. There are within the city many memories of the long-departed Moors—the great square of the Bivarrambla, the suburb of the Albaycin, the narrow Oriental shops of the thronged and crowded Zacatin—but nothing in Granada or in all Spain is more characteristic of the exiled owners of the land than this gorgeous world-renowned palace which so many caliphs and princes helped to beautify and adorn. It was founded by Ibn-l-Ahmar, the first great ruler of Granada, upon the site where a palace and fortress had always stood; but the new building was intended to outrival in extent and magnificence anything erected in Spain or in the East. His treasures and those of his successors were freely expended upon the great work. One of these employed such vast resources for the purpose that he was commonly supposed to be an alchemist, who relied upon the occult sciences to supply himself with silver and gold.

Under such continuous and extraordinary efforts the Alhambra became a marvel of splendor. Its architecture is said to belong to the third Moorish period, one of decadence compared to the times which produced the mosque of Cordova; but if the Alhambra misses the massive simplicity and singleness of purpose which mark the produts of the two earlier periods, it possesses in its ornate picturequeness, in the delicacy and wealth of its decoration, charms and beauties all its own.—*Picturesque Europe.*

Banana fiber is suggested by Mr. Thomas J. Spear, of New Orleans, as a promising material for paper making purposes. It grows with great rapidity, requires no replanting after having been once started on a piece of ground, needs no cultivation, enriches the soil, and is mostly fiber. An acre planted in banana plants will, it is estimated, yield eight to ten tons of fiber.

The Turning Leaf.

The elm is turning yellow,
The woodbine rich with stain;
The frost hath fringed the maple
With crimson fire again.
I hear the crisp corn rustle that's gathered
into sheaves,
And my heart stands still a moment to think
of what it leaves.

I pick the honeyed clover
That blossoms at my feet;
Ah, me! long years are over
Since first I found it sweet.
I hear the crisp corn rustle that's gathered
into sheaves,
And my heart stands still a moment to think
of what it leaves.

The sadness and the sweetness
I ponder o'er and o'er;
Nor sighing nor the gladness
Is as it was before.
I hear the crisp corn rustle that's gathered
into sheaves,
And my heart stands still a moment to think
of what it leaves.
—*G. P. Guerrier.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Form of telegram to your shoemaker—Make me another pair exactly like my last.—*Punch.*

A double weight in a cast-iron girder is required to give equal strength with one of wrought iron.

Iron is rolled so thin at the Pittsburg (Pa) iron mills that 10,000 sheets are required to make a single inch in thickness.

"Hands wanted on boys' pants," is the daily advertisement in the newspapers. 'Twas always thus from childhood's hour.

A book entitled "Luxurious Bathing" was recently published in Paris We had no idea that the advent of a bar of soap would cause such an excitement.

Trichnæ are by no means confined to pork. Two French soldiers died lately of trichinois contracted by eating the flesh of geese. Dr. Glendenning has detected the dangerous parasites in a pike caught near Ostend.

A French savant has made a careful comparative analysis of the statistical tables of suicides for France and Sweden He finds that they establish two laws, viz., that the widowers commit suicide more frequently than married men, and that the existence and presence of children in the house diminishes the inclination to suicide both in men and women.

It is now said that printed paper, or paper that has been written upon, when used as a wrapping for butter, cheese, etc., is productive of injurious results. The ink, and in the case of manuscript the perspiration which may have come off from contact with the hand, and entered the pores of the paper and then fermented, may contaminate such food and injure digestion.

The man who told us the following has a good reputation for truth and veracity: A red-faced man, with a cardinal hued nasal appendage, was being shaved by a barber who had the reputation of being a tippler. The razor slipped and cut the man's cheek. "There," said the customer, "you see what whisky does." "Yes," replied the tonsorial artist, "it does make the skin awful tender."—*Keokuk Gate City.*

Use of Flowers.

It's a trite and homely saying, "You can't eat your cake and keep it too," and we are obliged to square our actions with it pretty closely; but there is one peculiar satisfaction in the cultivation of flowers, for, in a certain sense, they are an exception to the practical operations of the rules of addition and subtraction, as embodied in the expression of them in the old and popular axiom above quoted. During the growing and blooming seasons of many of the best bedding plants and annuals the flowers can be cut freely and used, and the oftener they are removed the greater the amount of bloom. When plants are allowed to perfect seeds they soon cease to produce more flowers, as the whole strength of the plant is necessary to mature the seeds. Therefore, if you want flowers, cut them and use them; place them on your tables, give them to your friends, and remember those that are sick; and perhaps, too, you may use them to help some one who is disheartened, or even to lift up a degraded one who needs, above all else, your sympathy. It would be sad, indeed, if objects so beautiful as flowers should be the occasion of growing selfishness. Give them with a liberal hand, and He who sends the sunshine and the rain will bless you with increasing blossoms. A gift of flowers can seldom be inappropriate, either to young or old, and purity and goodness are painted on every petal. With the gift

"Our hearts are lighter for its sake,
Our fancy's age renews its youth,
And dim-remembered fictions take
The guise of present truth."
—*Vick's Magazine.*

An Incredulous Editor.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* writes: A telegram read out at one of the clubs this evening, announcing that an Irish landlord, Mr. R. W. Gason, was fired at to-day, near Borrisokane, drew forth from a bystander a rather astonishing story. A few years ago one of the Dublin papers published a sensational announcement that Mr. Gason's brother, Mr. Samuel Gason, of Tullamore, had been shot by some Rory of the Hills. The gentleman in question read with feelings of sorrow the news of his sad end, and ventured to write a letter to the editor, saying mildly that he had not been shot, and was, to the best of his knowledge, alive and well. To his surprise the editor only reproved him for his audacity in contradicting a "par" put in on excellent authority. Mr. Gason took the train for Dublin, and, presenting himself in the editorial sanctum, personally demanded a correction of the statement that he had been barbarously murdered. The editor, with a beautiful faith in his correspondent which must excite admiration, refused to be hoaxed by a "pretended" Mr. Gason, the real one being dead and buried. In fine it was not until that gentleman's solicitor sent a letter threatening legal proceedings that the editor knocked under.

Triple Tradegy.

The suicide of Robert Low at West Albany, Minn., was the upshot of a long struggle between good and bad nature in the man. He was from his boyhood of a peculiarly morose and vindictive disposition. As a man, he quarreled and fought with his neighbors, was cruel to dumb animals, and became an object of general aversion. The community was astonished when Mrs. Gray, an amiable and pious widow, consented to become his wife. She was strongly advised against the step; but she was certain that Low loved her sincerely, and believed that she could reform him. For a while after the marriage he was a different man, and it was thought that his wife's influence was powerful enough to keep him in good behavior. But at length he fell back into his old ways of violence. She parted from him, and began proceedings for divorce He went to her residence, and begged her to give him another trial. He protested that he wanted to be a kind husband, and felt sure that he could conquer his temper. She repulsed him decisively. He had struck her and her son, and she considered him incorrigible. Thereupon he shot her through the heart, killed the son and then himself.

The Montenegrin.

The Montenegrins have customs that might teach civilized nations a lesson. They never go to law. Lawsuits, costs, fines, damages, fees, replevins, mortgages, appeals, decisions, etc., are unknown to these simple children of nature. If a Montenegrin has a dispute with a neighbor about a piece of land, do they hire surveyors, and then go to court about it? Not they. They quietly and peaceably take their rifles, and a couple of swords like scythe-blades, and have a friendly discussion about the matter on the edge of a cliff half a mile or so high. One gets cleft down into his boots, and the other, or perhaps both, tumble down the half-mile, and the whole matter is forever settled. Yet so-called civilized people would haggle years and years about the thing in chancery.—*Free Press.*

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ....EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 25, 1880.

Garfield's majority over all in Connecticut is 1383, and that was obtained by bosses making their hands vote the marked, or bulldozing, republican ticket under threats of being discharged from work.

The death of Gov. Williams opens a new complication in the organization of the Indiana Legislature, which threatens to prevent the election of a United States Senator.

You can't deny it: That all the worst panics and most of them, came under republican rule. That the failures of business men under republican rule, were three times more numerous then under democraticrule. To radical rule the invention of tramps and homeless, houseless and workless men are solely to be ascribed.

The Presidential Electors chosen in the various States will meet at the State Capitals on the first Wednesday in December—the 1st—and cast their votes for President and Vice President. Congress will begin to count the votes on the second Wednesday of February.

The republicans have tried four weeks already to get the writer—or forger—of the Garfield-Chinese letter, and have not yet hit upon the fellow. Let them go to Mentor, Ohio, and spot a fellow whose initials are J. A. G., who is known to have done many other queer things before this.

The New York Times has closed its subscription for a pension fund for ex-President Grant. It didn't pan out well. The sum solicited was $250,000. and about $9,000 was secured. Republics are ungrateful, when they feel the gratitude dodge is rubbed in. The life Senatorships and President of the American and Mexican railway are in abeyance.

The strike at the Crescent steel works Pittsburg, is likely to lead to trouble, since it is the intention of the proprietors to employ new men.

What! strikes by workingmen, and Garfield elected? How about the promises of good times, made by rads to get votes for Garfield? Yea, even better wages were promised. Well, like always, the poor man has been duped and cheated by radical promises.

The U. S. Senator question is beginning to blossom now, both on standard and dwarf trees in the republican orchard.

Our first choice for U. S. S.: Gen. Jim A. Beaver, of the firm of Beaver & Gephart.

Our second choice for U. S. S: Col. Dan. Hastings, of the firm of Bush, Hastings & Yocum.

Either of these poles should be long enough to knock off the persimmons from dwarf trees.

The Republican Committee is engaged in getting up Congressional contests, and already promises twenty or thirty. There will be a wholesale disfranchisement of Southern districts, and the probable appearance of a lot of "cheap darkeys" in the House to vote with the plunderers in all their schemes. The Republicans are bound to have a "solid South," if it takes another dose of reconstruction. Their majority, however, in the next House is a very uncertain quantity, and it will be in the power of the Democrats, whenever the occasion warrants it, to break a quorum, just as the Republicans did at the last session when legislation did not suit their views. They left the House without a quorum to defeat the bill putting a stop to the blackmailing of Federal officeholders, as well as other measures of importance and merit. Their precedents will come home to roost, says the Pittsburg *Post.*

Bob Ingersollism.

The other day in Chicago an organization of about sixty citizens met at the Grand Pacific Hotel to give body to some of Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll's conceptions. A series of resolutions were passed setting forth that Bible readings in public schools should be discontinued; that chaplains in prisons and legislative bodies should no longer be recognized; that no property should be exempt from taxation; that all laws forcing observance of one day above another upon religious grounds and all laws requiring judicial oaths shall be repealed. The meeting was informal, but it is understood that it will be called together again. Ingersoll was made Chairman of the Committee of Finance and President of the society. It is intended to make the organization national in character in the course of time.

Ingersoll is the great American infidel, and leading republican orator. He delights in blaspheming God and slandering the democratic party. As Garfield is a perjurer we suppose Ingersoll and the other infidels honored him all the more for it.

It is a significant fact that all the loud-mouthed infidels in the country are leading republicans too. And it is equally true that to the republican party belong all the recusant preachers, such as adulterer Beecher, Conkling and Mrs. Sprague, the adulterer Rev. Kelloch, licentious Rev. Theo. Tilton and others. It looks so queer to us that men who profess to be Christians keep such company.

SENATOR FOR LIFE.

And now it is proposed to make Gen. Grant a Senator for life.

Why?

Simply because the people will not have him for President again, and there is a feeling that something ought to be done for him.

We cannot see why people who feel that way should not do something, and be still about it.

Gov. Morgan might just quietly mail him a check for a thousand, and A. J. Dittenhoefer a check for a hundred. Why not do it without writing to the papers about it?

If Marshall Brown were alive he would send him a bull pup, and some one will undoubtedly forward a Maltese kitten.

As to putting Grant into the Senate, it would be of no use. He would not stay there. He would dislike it as much as a wild tiger would a cage.

No, no! Let him roam the world over, as he has been doing for four years past.

Or let Congress build him a private distillery.

The Senate is no place for him, and he is no man for the Senate.—*Sun.*

The Pennsylvania railroad company will immediately construct an immense reservoir in the "Kettle," two and one-half miles from Altoona, which will hold 20,000,000 gallons of water, and is expected to prove a safeguard against any inconvenience from a scarcity of the water supply in the future.

How They Make Votes in Ohio.

The republican machine in Ohio needs no improvement in the art of making votes. A correspondent of the *World* writes from Columbus, as follows:—The Columbus Buggy Company of this city is one of the largest in this country, and over 600 votes are employed by its managers. The large majority of them are Democrats. The company sells nearly all of its work in the South, and has built up an immense business, and its managers have made fortunes.

Before the late election they notified their employees that if Hancock was elected they would shut down their works, while if Garfield was elected they would not only be able to maintain present prices for labor, but increase them. Their lawyer further posted them how to manage the workmen and still evade the statutes. A census was taken of the voters, and printed lists, with name, age and residence, were placed at all the polling-places where any of them voted, and under the eye of the Republican ticket-holder and challenger. By this means not a single one of them could vote the Democratic ticket without being detected, and feeling that detection ment dismissal, nearly or quite 400 Democrats voted the Republican ticket, and Columbus, instead of giving a Democratic majority, gave a Republican majority, as many other Republican employers adopted similar methods.

Now the employees of the Buggy Company have been informed that they will get 20 per cent. of their wages in cash and the remainder in "store orders." The stores, of course, put up the prices on the workingmen and make a heavy discount to the company, so that the wages of the workingmen will be cut down from 20 to 25 per cent., in addition to being disfranchised at the polls.

The Republicans having obtained a majority at the late election in the city are systematically at work to secure it for the future. The plan is this: All the wealthy Republicans and Republican firms are discharging white laborers, where skilled labor is not required, and filling their places with negroes from Kentucky and the two Virginias. The whites who are being discharged will be compelled to go elsewhere for employment, and from 500 to 700 negroes will take their places on the voting lists. The white laborer cannot be depended on to vote the Republican ticket; the negro can. This colonization is not being carried on in Columbus alone, but in a number of Democratic cities where a few hundred reliable Republican votes will prevent the election of Democratic Senators and representatives in the Legislature next winter. Here in Ohio colonization of the colored people of the South is being adopted as a system and for the purpose of making Ohio solidly Republican for many years to come.

For the REPORTER, by an eye-witness.

ELECTION WAGER—Wheeling match on Saturday evening, 13th inst., the democratic and republican party of Radnor, Del. Co., Pa., convened at the Spread Eagle in said township, to fulfil the obligations of a wager. Wm. E. Lewis, wagered with P. R. Kirk, to wheel him from the Souel Horse hotel to Spread Eagle if Garfield had less than ten thousand majority in Penn'a; if he had ten thousand and upwards, P. R. Kirk was to wheel Lewis from Spread Eagle to Souel Horse hotel, a distance of three miles. The citizens commenced to assemble at 6 o 'clock p. m.; by 7½ o'clock the band arrived and the crowd numbered about five hundred The wheel-barrow was decorated with two flags, one on each side; 8 o'clock having arrived the order was given to fall in. The barrow was brought out and a rope attached, when the following named democrats eagerly seized hold of the rope: John Gleason, Harry Gleason, W. H. Rowan, John M. Monigal, Wm. Forkey, Wm. Cannon, L. Singer, Robt. Holland, Harry Lindsay, Richard Watson, Evra W. Seter and Garnet Williamson. Lewis came forward and took his position on the barrow; two colored citizens—right and left bowers—took their position one on each side to steady the barrow. Kirk took his position in the shafts; Lewis was a little concerned about the safety of his person, for he thought some of the team might be possessed of one of the qualities of Barnum's mules—kicking in harness.

Everything being in readiness, the gallant Marshall, Geo. Righler, in a military voice gave the command, foreward. Away they went, collors flying and the band playing the "Girl I left behind me"—I think,—"Behold the conquering hero comes" would have been more appropriate. All the dwellings along the route were tastefully and brilliantly illuminated; a halt was made at each and every residence, and a tune from the band and three hearty good cheers were given. At last the column reached the Sorel Horse at which place there were assembled about two hundred people to receive them, when the assemblage gave three hearty cheers for the wheeler and the occupant of the barrow. Lewis responded in a spicy speech. The entire affair was harmonious throughout, and at 10 o'clock all were on their way home, and I must say that I never saw more fun or better order. This shows that democrats will always stick to what they agree to.

D. C. KELLER.

A GREAT PAPER.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles upon financial subjects; has departments devoted to Fine Arts, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States), Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, Cattle Market, Prices Current, Dry Goods Quotations, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and Europe. We refer to THE INDEPENDENT, of New York. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send for specimen copy.

ADDITION, DIVISION AND SILENCE
KEMBLE ACQUITTED.

Harrisburg, November 20.—The cases of William H. Kemble, Charles Salter, and Jesse S. Crawford, charged with perjury during the Riot bill investigation in the House of Representatives, were called in Court this morning, and a jury drawn. District Attorney Hollinger explained to the Court that he did not have sufficient evidence to convict.

It required two or more witnesses in each case, and he could summon but one, He could not possibly hope for conviction. The Court agreed and instructed the jury that in these cases it could give a verdict without leaving the box. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty, and were discharged.

The stock boom in New York has petered out with the announcement of Garfield's election. It is clearly made out that stocks were kept up for political purposes by John Sherman's perversion of his trust as Secretary of the Treasury. There will be other booms that will soon collapse. Wages are likely to go down rather than up. It has been "a good enough Morgan" to gull people until they voted. Look-out for breakers.

THE MENTOR BARGAIN.

THE LITTLE ARRANGMENT MADE BY GARFIELD AND CONKLING.

The Conditions Lord Roscoe Imposed on De Golyer.

"Conkling, upon arriving at Mentor, discovered Garfield in low spirits and ready to concede his defeat in advance. He was whining over the attack on his record, and so crushed that his ambition was utterly used up, so much so that he had but one desire, that was to see the end of the campaign come, and with it a cessation of the delving into his past record. Conkling saw his opportunity and proceeded to take advantage of it. He told Garfield all was not lost by any means, and that his election could yet be accomplished, but not by the men who had the canvass and control. If he would put himself in the hands of the men who only could wrest victory from defeat, all would be right in the end.

"Unless Garfield was willing to do this he (Conkling) would take no other part than that of making the few speeches which he had come to Ohio to make, and these words revived the drooping hopes of Garfield, and he signified his willingness to do any thing that would result in a triumph over his political enemies. Conkling submitted four propositions to Garfield, and these were: First, that the campaign must be turned over to the Grant men to conduct from that time out to the end. Second, that the patronage of the States of New York, of Pennsylvania and Illinois must be distributed solely by Conkling, Cameron and Logan respectively. Third, that Conkling must be consulted in the formation of the Cabinet, and fourth, that Merritt must be turned out of the Custom House, and especially must Robertson and Husted of Westchester, Birdsall of Queens, Woodin of Cayuga and Sessions of Chautauqua, all of them of New York, be utterly cast aside and ignored, the very men who in Albany had made the nomination of some other man than Grant at Chicago possible, and who, in the latter days of the Convention, brought about Garfield's nomination.

"All of these conditions were eagerly embraced by Garfield, and the story further goes that Conkling reduced them to writing, which instrument Garfield immediately signed, and the bargain and sale was complete. The word was passed along the line, and those who were closely watching the campaign will recollect that at about this time the machine men of New York State sprang into an activity in behalf of Garfield they had not shown before. People will also recollect that just about that time the statement was published in the metropolitan papers that Governor Jewell had been compelled to turn over the real control of the canvass to T. C. Platt of Owego, who is one of Conkling's most trusted leaders, and that Jewell was to remain to the end a figure-head merely of the Committee.

"Shortly after the election there was a meeting in New York of the chiefs of the third term movement, and at this meeting it is said that the patronage was all parceled out; that the Sherman, Hayes and Blaine elements in the party were all left out in the cold. The Senators Birdsall, Woodin, Robertson, Wagner and Sessions, who were called the rebels last spring, and who so bitterly opposed Conkling at Chicago, have been very blue since the Mentor conference It was some days before they knew the conditions, and they find that the apple of victory they clutched so joyously at Chicago has turned to ashes upon their lips. They have, under the circumstances, no political position or future unless they can turn things again in their favor.

This, of course, means Grant for 1884. Conkling's power will be something superlative. He now controls the State of New York without any of its patronage, through the Republican Governor, Cornell, who is his creature. Under the Mentor deal he will control all of the vast Federal patronage which falls to New York—the Custom House, the Navy-yard, the Postoffices and the Internal Revenue offices. With a Legislature Republican in both branches, and a willing Republican Governor, he can in less than twelve months, come to the control of the patronage of New York City, unless there is a deal between his Lieutenants, Arthur and Kelley, a deal which, though reported, Kelly denies."

"BOYCOTTING."

"Boycotting," is the latest new word. It means the siege which Mr. Boycott has had to endure on the estate of Lord Erne in Ireland, and consists of completely isolating the tenant or landlord who may be hostile to the party by making it dangerous for him to walk on his own grounds without an armed guard, by inducing his farm hands to decline all assistance in saving his crops and of withdrawing even from the household those who have been hired to do domestic duties. The system is spreading, for neither witnesses to accuse nor a jury to convict can be obtained when the offenders are indicted for conspiracy. It is the most extreme development of "moral suasion." Mr. Parnell in his cable letter to the Boston Globe, speaks as follows of the cost "Boycotting" entails on the English Government, in cases where it attempts to protect the landlords in gathering their crops:

Seven thousand troops will be occupied probably for fourteen days in securing the crops on Boycott's farm at Lough Mask and in protecting their own communications from it to the rear. This one landlord agent, Boycott, in the job on hand will cost the British taxpayers $15,000 per day, and possibly the expense may not fall far short of $225,000 altogether. The daily expense, it is now estimated, makes every pound weight of potatoes or turnips saved cost Britannia one quarter of a dollar per pound. There are thirteen other landlords or landlords' agents who are "Boycotted" in the neighborhood of this place in Mayo, and it is calculated that this new method will be adopted by the people toward 2,000 Irish landlords and their agents before Christmas. This will necessitate the employment of 1,000,000 of troops to save the crops of these landlords. The people are organized, and with such organization the battle is won.

Mr. Parnell's hopes are based on a division of the Liberal party on the question of suspending the *habeas corpus* in Ireland by act of Parliament. Unless there is such suspension, with other arbitrary legislation, it is difficult to see how "Boycotting" can be stamped out. There is an element of humor and frolic in the process that fits in well with the Irish character.

A Public Benefit in Prospect.

It is well known by the members of the Centre county Sabbath-school Association and its friends that several attempts have been made the past few years to secure the services of Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., of New York, at one of the association annual conventions. The public generally will be gratified to know that this eminent educator and lecturer is now engaged for special services in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association and the County Sabbath-school Association. On Thursday evening, December 16th. the Doctor's most popular lecture on "That Boy" will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. On the following day, Friday, December 17, delegates from the one hundred and seventy Sunday-schools in Centre county will have an opportunity to receive the benefit of Dr. Vincent's matured experience and most valuable instructions on subjects of vital importance to all. Further announcements will soon be made.

As John Miller, toll gate keeper in Adams county, Pa., went out to collect toll of an old man who was passing through the gate, a bystander remarked that the two men looked enough alike to be twins. Investigation proved that they were twin brothers born in 1816 who had not seen each other for sixty years. When they were 4 years of age their mother, a poor woman, sent them into separate counties to live among friends. This was the last they saw of each other until this adventure. Daniel Miller had lived within twenty miles of his brother, but had no knowledge of the latter's existence.

Rev. Henry Clay Dean of Missouri, formerly chaplain of the United States Senate, puts it this way: "What elected Garfield was the combination of Beecher, who, for two decades, has poluted literature, and who was caught in crime, with Conkling, who has been prancing for years with an other man's wife, and Ingersoll, who read a writ of ejectment against Almighty God and a jail delivery to hell—this it was that defeated us and elected Garfield."

BRODERICK AND TERRY.

An Interesting Political Episode Recalled by the Recent Vote in California.

[From the New York World.]

The defeat of one out of several Presidential electors in a State is an extraordinary occurrence, which has just been officially declared to have happened in California. David S. Terry is the Democratic elector thus "left out in the cold." Had the pending election been as close as that of 1876 Judge Terry's defeat might have changed the complexion of our history for four years at least. There can be little doubt that the causes of his defeat lie far back of the pending election, and must be traced to the killing of Senator David S. Broderick in a duel years ago by Judge Terry. Many old residents of the Eighth ward remember David S. Broderick as a young Democratic "boss" in that part of New York thirty-five years ago. "Dave," the "fire laddie" and stonemason's apprentice, just before he left New York for San Francisco, owned a popular liquor saloon which was the headquarters of the Tammany boys of Houston, Spring and Varick street neighborhoods. The immediate cause of "Dave's" leaving on the first attack of the gold fever of 1849 was his unexpected defeat for Congress in a Democratic district, for which undoubtedly he was himself responsible. He had become a thorough political organizer, and in his new home as a fireman and ward politician he almost immediately acquired an ascendancy in Democratic politics. No sooner had he secured a residence than he was chosen State Senator, and by an accident during his term was made acting Lieutenant Governor. "Dave" immediately aspired to be United States Senator, and actually spent seven years in a persistent and undaunted struggle for the prize. Three times—in 1851, 1855 and 1856—he prevented a choice by the Legislature rather than see a rival chosen. In 1852 John B. Weller beat Broderick by only two majority. In 1853 no election for Senator occurred. In 1854 Broderick hit upon the ingenious plan of choosing himself in advance of the vacancy and nearly succeeded in the scheme. Believed to be in 1856 as dead politically as Denis Kearney now is, and actually so unpopular as to be kept under watch by the aristocratic vigilance committee of that period, Broderick, in 1857, by bold political moves was chosen United States Senator, and had so much power as to be able to dictate who his colleague, should be, after obliging that colleague, Senator Gwin, in a memorable letter which afterwards became public, to agree that Broderick should enjoy all the patronage. This was an agreement which President Buchanan refused to acknowledge, and this lead to a rupture between the President and Broderick, who, on one occasion, on the floor of the Senate, averred that "the President's policy towards Kansas should be ascribed to the fading intellect, the petulant passion and the trembling dotage of an old man on the verge of the grave." The rupture led to the defeat in California of the Broderick Democrats at the Congressional elections. During that canvass David S. Terry, the recently rejected Hancock elector, made campaign speeches, although, like Judge Noah Davis, he was a Justice of the Supreme Court. Broderick having claimed in a stump speech that he was following the lead of Douglas, Judge Terry retorted by saying that "it was the lead, not of Stephen but of Fred Douglas." Broderick was breakfasting in the International Hotel of San Francisco, with Mr. Perley, a friend both of the Senator and of the Judge, when the speech was read out from a morning paper. Broderick was much nettled, and impulsively said: "I have said that Terry is the only honest man on the bench, but I take that back." Perley spoke up sharply at this, and left the table to go and pen a challenge, which Broderick declined on the ground that he had no quarrel with Perley, and that if he had Perley was not his equal. Then Terry stepped into the gap and, resigning his judgeship for the purpose, sent Broderick a challenge which was accepted. The duel was fought ten miles out of San Francisco, on the morning of September 13, 1859, with dueling pistols, at a distance of ten yards. Broderick's ball struck the ground a few paces immediately in front of Terry—Broderick's hair trigger failing him—while Terry's ball lodged in Broderick's left lung and killed him within a few days. His death was regarded by the anti slavery Democrats as an assassination—a sentiment which the late General and Oregon Senator, E. D. Baker, made the topic of a celebrated funeral oration over "Dave"—as his admirers continued to call him to the day of entombing his remains beneath a conspicuous monument in Lone Mountain Cemetery. Terry was indicted for murder and imprisoned, but never tried. During the civil war he was in the Confederate army. After the war he returned to San Francisco and practiced law and re-entered politics. In August, 1879, he unsuccessfully ran on the Kearney ticket for Attorney General. This year he was nominated as a Presidential elector.

READING'S NEW ROUTE TO BUFFALO.—The Reading Railroad has lately been pushing its new road, which will give it a connection with Buffalo. The road was projected some years since, and the Reading has spent considerable sums on the branch west of Williamsport. The plan is to build a road from Williamsport to Port Allegheny in McKean county, where a connection will be made with the Philadelphia, New York and Buffalo Railroad Company. It is said that Mr. Gowen has money promises by London capitalists to finish the connecting link, on which considerable work has been done, and if he fails in getting cash abroad some Buffalo parties will come to his relief, The new road, when completed, will enter into completion with the Philadelphia Erie Railroad, and will give the Reading large Western grain and oil shipments.—Phil'a Press.

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A NEW USE FOR BURNT CORK.

How a Young White Girl Was Enabled to Marry a Negro in Ulster County, N. Y.

Kingston, N. Y., November 9.—Social circles at Gardiner, in this county, are greatly excited at present over the elopement and marriage of Miss Carrie M. Plant, a young white woman, with James W. Sampson, a mulatto. Miss Plant is a niece of Mr. John H. Deyo, a well-to-do farmer residing in the town of Gardiner, who during the war was extensively engaged in trading along the Mississippi and was estimated to be worth $150,000. He was well known at New Orleans and thereabouts. After the war Mr. Deyo settled down on his farm in this country, and as he was childless his niece, Carrie Plant, was adopted into the family. During the past summer Mr. Deyo, being sick and unable to assist in the working of his farm, hired James Wesley Sampson, a young colored man about twenty-one years of age. He was a good worker, polite and pleasant about the house and farm, and soon won the good will and respect of those about him. After a time it was noticed that Wesley was paying Miss Plant too much attention, and her uncle two weeks ago concluded that it would be advisable to send his niece off on a visit for a month or so But before he could make his intentions known both Wesley and his niece were missing Search was at once insituted, but without avail. The climax was reached on Saturday last, when it was discovered that after encountering many difficulties the runaway pair had been made man and wife Sampson and his bride, it finally leaked out, had visited a number of ministers and a Justice of the Peace, but under no circumstances would they listen to their entreaties to be married. They had about given up in despair, and left for the house of one James Cantine, who keeps a low resort. There the wife of Cantine (a white woman) resolved that the pair should be united even if she had to resort to strategy. It was decided that Miss Carrie's face should be blackened with burnt cork. This was done, and the pair started off to the parsonage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Ridge, where Rev. V. S. Hurlbert, the pastor, united them in wedlock. When the news reached her former home her uncle was nearly crazed. Sampson and his wife have settled down at Lapala, a negro colony not far from this city. Miss Plant, who is now about seventeen years of age, would have fallen heir to the larger part of the property of her uncle, who is estimated to be worth from $60,000 to $70-000.

Oil City is now claimed by the heirs of the Indian chief Cornplanter. The site was originally purchased from him in 1808, but its purchasers, being unable to pay for it, reconveyed 300 acres of it, to which the heirs yet claim title. They propose to test the matter in the courts.

As George Swope was descending the mountain at Pine Grove Furnace, Franklin county, with a six horse team recently, he was run over and killed. He had stepped back to put on the lock, and in some way fell. The horses started to run, and before they could be stopped upset the wagon and killed the two wheel animals.

Carlisle, Pa., November 2.—The large bank barn on the farm of William M. Henderson, about one-half mile east of this place, together with seven horses, sixteen cows, a lot of grain and all the farming utensils, harness, etc., was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1880. During the summer packing season, from March 1 to November 1, the Chicago packers handled and salted 2,875,000 hogs. The winter packing season began on the 1st inst., and since then 150,000 hogs have been converted into pork.

Work will shortly be stopped for nine days in the mines of the combined anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania.

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HARROWS and CULTIVATORS the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

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POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO

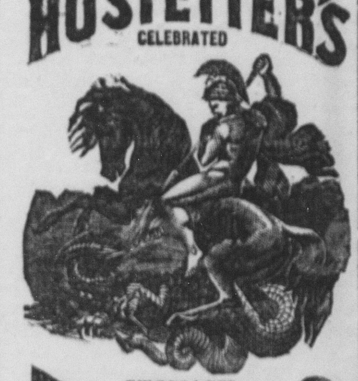
A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*

Warrants have been issued for the execution on Thursday, January 6, 1881, of Daniel F. Sullivan, who murdered Josie Irwin in Philadelphia; Patrick Hayes, who murdered his wife in Philadelphia; George Smith and Catherine Miller, who murdered Andrew Miller, husband of the latter, in Lycoming county, Pa.

Weehawken, N. J., November 19.—John Mooney, employed in the sausage factory, at work this morning near the fly-wheel, had his head caught between the belting and wheel, and his head was completely torn from his body.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 2loct y.

ITEMS FOR CLOSE BUYERS

SELECTED AS SPECIMEN LOTS FROM

The Largest Stock of Dress Goods

In Philadelphia.

2 LOTS —AT— 25 CENTS.	6-4 GRAIN DE POUDRE AT 25 CENTS. In all the choice colorings and worth 31 cents. 6-4 HALF WOOL CASHMERES AT 25 CTS. Would be considered very cheap if marked 31 cents.
3 LOTS —AT— 37 1-2 CENTS.	CHOICE SILK MIXED PLAIDS AT 37½ CENTS. In French styles and worth 50 cents EXTRA VALUE FRENCH CASHMERES AT 37½ CENTS. All wool and double width. BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES AT 37½ CTS. Double width and worth 50 cents.
3 LOTS —AT— 50 CENTS.	34 INCH POWDER CLOTHS 50 CENTS. Brilliant colorings and wear resisting. 36 INCH LUPIN'S MERINOS AT 50 CENTS. Extra heavy, yard wide and worth 62½ cents. 40 INCH BLACK CASHMERES AT 50 CTS. All wool and worth 61½ cents.
3 LOTS —AT— 62 1-2 Cents.	42 INCH CREPE MOMIES AT 62½ CENTS, worth 75 cents. 36 INCH LUPIN'S CASHMERES AT 62½ CTS. This is the best value in these goods ever offered 44 INCH CREPE MOMIES AT 62½ CENTS. All wool and worth 87½ cents. 46 INCH SILK AND WOOL FABRICS AT 75
4 LOTS —AT— 75 CENTS.	Cost to manufacture, one dollar. 46 INCH ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS AT 75 CENTS. Reduced from one dollar. 14 INCH BLACK GRAIN DE PONDRE AT 75 CENTS. Reduced from one dollar. 43 INCH BLACK CASHNERE MOMIE CLOTHS AT 75 CENTS, Pure wool and a beautiful blooming black, Selling nowhere else for less than one dollar.

Out-of-town consumers who may desire to see these wonderful bargains in Dress Goods and cannot spare the time to visit Philadelphia, should send for samples through our Mail Order Department.

—O—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'

MARKET ST TO FILBERT, S. W. COR. of EIGHTH ST

PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS CORN.

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.

10,000 BUSHELS OATS.

10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 30sept. tf.

S. & A. LOEB-

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9sept tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ujly

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may13 72

GOLD. Great chance to make money We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, 15jul y

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Specialattention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building, my28 74 tf.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
....This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box, 4586, 7oct 1y.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2loct y.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons
10ap68tf

DR S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-73

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO Portland, Maine. 15july 1y

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF Pres't WM. B. MINGLE Cashier

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you, $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 15july 1y.

LYON
&
CO.,

BELLEFONTE,

Mr Gust Lyon and Miss Paulene Lyon, of our firm have been in Philadelphia and New York, for three weeks, buying

Fall & Winter GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and most complete stock of

OVERCOATS

that have ever been brought to town, without exaggeration

At Least $1900 Worth.

Ulsters, dark bule Beaver, Reversible CHEVIOT, that you can turn and wear on both sides. It is well worth your while to see our stock before buying.

The most complete stock of Fine Dress Suits, Business Suits and common Suits.

A Brown Beaver Overcoat at $5,25.

A Brown Beaver ditto, better at $6-25.

Just opened a line of Childrens Navy Blue and Plaid Kilt Suits.

Call before buying elsewhere.

LYON & CO.

sept 4m

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs Nov. 25., 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

		WESTWRD	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 00 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila.	9 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 40 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadalphia	12 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 55 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
		EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 20 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 25 a m
"		Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 35 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renovo	9 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 30 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R R.

[illegible]rlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Wil[illegible]port on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. [illegible]g cars on all night trains

[illegible]JA. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Jasp. Wolf, of Miles, runs the boss poultry wagon.

—That was a fearful cold snap all last week, accompanied by strong winds.

—Remember, all, that the best bargains in dry goods are had at Lyon & Co's.

—At Lewisburg, we are told, many young people are dying of diptheria.

—CALEY'S CHICKEN POWDER, a sure cure for Choleras and Gapes. Sold by J D. Murray, 4nov. 3m.

—Sausages are ripe—but they are death to hogs. Who can make the longest and eat the most?

—A cooking stove, No. 8, nearly new, for sale at this office.

—There will be services in the Luth. church, of this place, on Thursday evening, Thanksgiving.

—The time for reporting heavy porkers in at hand—who kills the biggest grunters?

—The new reformed church at Madisonburg is finished. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shafer, surprised the congregation by the present of a bell.

—Our old friend, Mr. John Taylor, of Farmer's Mills, is lying seriously ill.

—Do not go without an overcoat when you can buy one for almost no thing of Lyon & Co.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the REPORTER office. Price $12.

—Newman, of the famous Beehive, called to see us the other day, He is one of the pleasantest fellows born.

—Rev. M. L. Furst, of Salona, Pa., accepted a call from the Lutheran church, Hartleton, and has already entered upon his labors as successor of Rev. Chas. Schnure.

—It is reported that the iron company now operating the works at Tyrone Forges will build several more furnaces in the near future.

—"Go West, young man," is a saying that was invented by Horace Greely. It has been greatly improved of late, and what takes its place, is: Go to the Philad. Branch for a cheap suit, young man.

—There will be a furnace built within two miles of Newton Hamilton during the next eighteen months by the Juniata Valley Iron Company, of New York.

—Persons back on the REPORTER for several years, will do us a favor by remitting *at least* a part of amount due. We need cash to keep business going.

—Ladies, Lyon & Co. keep the best assortment of dress goods and trimmings in the county.

—George Durst, jr., has purchased the Meese property, a short distance east of this town, for $1000. He intends retiring from his farm.

—Young man, there will be lots of snow and good sleighing this winter. If you want to shine among the ladies you must move around among with a handsome suit, bought at the Philad. Branch. Any other make will be sure to cause you to wear the "mitten."

—A young man, Mr. Allison, at Potters Mills, a short time ago, was out after pheasants, when a fine large deer ran close to him. He up with his gun and sent a load of shot into the neck of the fleet footed animal, killing it on the spot. Just see how lucky some chaps are.

—MORE ORE.—Specimens of iron ore were shown us the other day, found upon the Tressler tract, of Grove & Mingle in Georges Valley mountain. These specimens are good, and would be profitable if an abundance of ore should prove to be there.

—The largest grocery house and finest and best groceries in the county; every thing in the line in season; every thing of the best quality and at the lowest prices, is at Sechlers, in the Bush house block. We advise all never to buy groceries unless they first see what is kept at Sechlers.

Merchants who suffer from Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, or Biliousness can be cured by using Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. 18nov. 4t.

—Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints. 18nov. 2t.

Corn shellers with cleaning attachments, hay and straw cutters, fodder cutters and crushers, farmers chopping or grinding mills of the most improved make, for sale by ALEXANDER & CO.,
1 nov 3t Bellefonte, Pa.

—The floppers have not all flopped yet. Persons who heretofore did not buy clothing at the Philad. Branch, have flopped over and now buy of Lewins. That is the right kind of flopping, and each one of the floppers finds he is saving money by his flop. Flip, flap, pop—right into the Philad. Branch they fop, and come out with a glad hop, and the best suit in the state. Ah, well, all will flop now.

Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills, price 25 cents, cure at once, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation. 18 no 4t

—From all over the land we have accounts of the cold wave.

—Lewins is again stocked with new clothing, and prices reduced. Any thing that men or boys wear, to be had at the Philad. Branch. No shoddy or auction goods kept there,

—Court commenced Monday with Judges Orvis, Frank and Divin on the bench. There is no business of importance, and by Wednesday no doubt court will adjourn.

—The Boalsburg Modocs,—I. J. Condo, Reily, and a few others—were at Stone creek, the other week, on a hunt. They brought 5 large deer home. Wish we had been along, so we could enjoy a good venison feast. This Modoc band always meets with good success.

—Winter is on hand, and so is Lewins manager of the Philadelphia Branch, with the best, warmest and cheapest overcoats in the United States. Has them at any price you wish them. No one will freeze if he wears an overcoat from the Philad. Branch.

—A number of Bellefonte republicans have already entered the lists for the post-mastership of that town. Capt. Bayard is one, and the *Watchman* thinks he should have it because he was a soldier. But the rads, neighbor, are only or the soldier when he can be used for party capital. Hold an election as they propose in Altoona, all to vote, but only republicans to be candidates.

—The cold snap is here, but thanks to the Philad. Branch, they have the warm clothing to meet it, cheap that the poorast can buy.

—A mink in Adams county killed thirty chickens in one night, says an exchange. These minks are just mean enough for anything, we once had one steal of us 65 nicely cleaned trout, in one night, while camped on Penns Creek, in the mountains, in company with Yony Fry.

—The Lewistown Gazette, of 17, says: The barn of D. J. Zook, one mile west of Allenville, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon last about 3 o'clock. Between five and six hundred bushels of wheat, besides oats, corn, a new reaper, hay rake, etc., were destroyed. The buildings burned beside the barn were a blacksmith shop and outshed for farm implements. A tree ignited from the smithshop, and the wind, which was high at the time, blew the fire to the barn, which was soon consumed.

—It is worth remembering by all housekeepers that Ohio stoneware is the best and strongest ware, will not crack from heat, and can be used for cooking purposes if desired. There are twenty sizes of this ware at Sechlers—they sell it at wholesale on very small margin. Also keep the finest queensware and glassware.

—Another farm has been heard from, and goes a few better than the good ones mentioned in last week's REPORTER which yielded 30 bushels to the acre. We now have returns from the farm of George Durst, jr., about 2 miles east of our town. Mr. Durst had 35 acres in grain from which he threshed 1205 bushels—being within a fraction 34½ bushels to the acre. This kind of farming pays, and if any of our friends in the west wish to raise brag crops, they will have to emigrate back again to Pennsvalley. There is no doubt that too many of our farmers neglect their farms and scant crops are the consequence. Pennsvalley land when rightly farmed, is among the best in the country, and the large crops from the farms we have mentioned prove it.

—Gosh, Sally, said a chap the other evening to his dear, as they went home from singing, I tell you I was afraid I could not see you home to-night. You see I ordered one of those fine and cheap suits at the Philad. Branch, and thought it might not come in time, and then I'd had no clothes fit to walk in with you. But Lewins always comes to time, and now I'm all right. Sal says, Oh, I'm so glad, John.

A SIMPLE AND SAFE CURE FOR CROUP.—As croup prevails at this season of the year the following safe remedy, recommended by a lady who has tried it, may be of timely service to those whose children may be attacked by the fatal disease: Take a soft flannel cloth, a quarter of a yard long and a finger wide: spread a thin coating of lard over it, and sprinkle yellow snuff over the entire surface. Lay it over the chest, the lard and snuff next the skin. Spread another flannel over it. Grown up people, as well as little folks will find it an excellent remedy for tightness or congestion of the lungs.

—A commission has been appointed to divide Haines township into election districts. The commission consists of A. J. Mitchel, Jno. B. Linn and A. A. Dale. These gentlemen will meet at Aaronsburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock, p. m. If the division is accomplished we suppose one polling place will be in the eastern end, perhaps at Woodward or Fiedlers, and the other at Aaronsburg, as heretofore.

—We will bet our last red that at the inauguration of the next president—Garfield or Hancock—there will be more suits worn purchased at the Phila. Branch, than from any other clothing house in the Keystone state, because it is the only store in the county that sells goods of their own manufacture.

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA,—It is given out that onions are an unfailing cure of diptheria. They must be placed in a bandage, in their raw state, and then beaten into a pulp, and the cloth containing them, juice and all, bound about the throat and well up under the ears. Renewals must be made as often as they begin to get dry. In cases noticed the result has been almost magical, deadly pain yielding in a short time to sleepy comfort. We trust the remedy, which is quite simple, may have a wide enough trial to fully test its usefulness.

At Lancaster eleven steers escaped while being loaded on a car, last week, got on the track in front of a passing train. Two of them had their heads cut off and several had their legs broken. Three cars were thrown from the track.

COMPLICATIONS. If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered Kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them.

A tramp who was refused something to eat on the farm of G. S. Moury, one mile from Tuckerton, Berks county, set fire to the barn, destroying it and its contents. Three mules and all the cattle perished in the flames. The dwelling caught fire and was partially damaged. Loss, $10,000.

JURORS.

2d Week.

Potter—B Arney, John M'Coy, jr.
Spring—A J Swartz.
Marion—W Brickly.
Gregg—D P Heckman, C Armbruster, Jacob Bitner, W H Bartholemew.
Bellefonte—W H Derstine, E S Dorwarth, C F Cook, J J M'Clure.
Boggs—E Noll, jr., J Yarnell, W Butler.
Walker—John Lord, J A Darman.
Curtin—J W Packer, D Delong Zara Welch.
Harris—H Miller, J Weaver, jr., John Dairs.
Liberty—W H Gardner, T S Winslow, A Bitner, D B Bumgardner.
Benner—H Armagust.
Miles—John Wirth.
Ferguson—John Baily.
Rush—O Vile, T J Dunkle.
Penn—N Stover.
Union—W A Alexander.
Worth—C O Whippo.
College—W Goodhart.

Baltimore, November 18.—Much excitement has been caused in the north-eastern section of this city by the discovery that the bodies of Mrs. Annie Carter and her daughter, Miss Jennie Smith, aged nineteen, had been stolen from their graves in Baltimore cemetery. It is supposed the bodies were sent to some medical college outside of the city.

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1880. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per ct. deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, '81, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, '81, there will be an addition of 5 per ct., according to the act of asssembly.

7oct. 2m. BENJ. H. ARNEY, Treasurer.

IRELAND ARMING.

Rifles Shipped from Italy for the Revolutionists.

London, Nov. 18.—The news from Ireland continues to be alarming. The condition of that unhappy land, instead of improving, seems to grow worse every day. It is now feared on all sides that there is only too much foundation for the reports that the peasantry throughout the country are arming and are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to defy the authority of the government. Alarming rumors are continually pouring in from all parts of the island. A despatch from Craughwell states that a box containing six rifles, belonging to a merchant of Loughrea, which arrived from Limerick, was robbed on Tuesday night. On the same night, according to a despatch from Tralee, a party of men, with blacked faces and long beards, visited houses at Cardal, near Castle Island, taking guns wherever they found them.

Shipping Rifles from Italy.

Our Brussels correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"I have reason to place implicit faith in the statement which reached me a few days ago that some steamers took on board, at two or three Italian ports, 8,000 Wetteele rifles. Two or three thousand of them are magazine rifles, and they are said to have been shipped from Greece, but really intended for Ireland, and were purchased in Switzerland by some Irishmen who had come from the United States."

Troops Ordered to Ballinrobe.

Additional troops have been ordered to Ballinrobe. Some of those there have been directed to be in readiness to proceed by forced marches to Galway. These orders, it is supposed, have been issued in consequence of the recent importations of arms to Ireland.

AN AGED FARMER SHOT AFTER DRIVING THE THIEVES FROM HIS HOUSE.

Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa., Nov. 15.—About four miles from Uniontown, in the northern section of this county, near the mountain, there lived for many years Daniel Troutman, a farmer, having a wife and fourteen children. Troutman was recently appointed administrator of the Bush estate, located his farm, and realized several hundred dollars from the sale of the property. On the Bush place was employed Henry Remberger, who has served several terms of imprisonment. Last night Troutman was murdered, and to-night Remberger is in the Dauphin jail charged with the commission of the crime on the strength of the dying statements of the farmer. Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening Troutman and his wife, who had been in bed a short time, were aroused by two men, who demanded the money in the house or the lives of the old man and woman. After expostulating a few minutes with the men, who held revolvers in close proximity to the faces of the occupants of the bed, Troutman walked in the direction of the window, which he opened. At the same time he obtained possession of his gun and drove the burglars out of the house, pursuing them a short distance and firing at one of them. On his return he was met by the other burglar, who sent a ball into his breast. Troutman was carried to the house, and died in half an hour. Just before his death he repeatedly declared that Remberger had shot him. This morning Remberger was arrested by several persons armed with shotguns. He denied having anything to do with the crime, claiming that he was absent from the neighborhood when the crime was committed. He was taken to Harrisburg, and while on route made some very damaging admissions. It is believed that he will make a confession. His accomplice has not been arrested.

EXECUTION OF A ONE-LEGGED CULPRIT IN VIRGINIA.

Louisa Court House, Va., November 5.—The execution of A. Albert Mitchell (colored) for the murder of Chas. K. Waltan (white) in March, 1879, took place here to-day in the jail yard in the presence of the Court officers and a few other spectators. There was only a small gathering of people outside the jail enclosure. Mitchell having but one leg walked to the scaffold with the aid of a crutch. Upon reaching the scaffold, he was placed on the trap, but it being found necessary to make some change in the manner of springing it, he moved to one side. Everything being made ready he was again made to stand on the trap and then in answer to questions, said: "I don't want anybody to do what I havel done. Tell mother not to grieve as I am about to go home. I have no other confession to make, nor anything else to say." After prayer by the attending minister, during which the prisoner stood with bowed head, leaning on his crutches, his hands were tied behind his back, the rope and black cap adjusted.

WHEAT AND CORN.

An Active Speculative Movement.

Philadelphia, November 22.—The speculation in wheat in this city during the past week has been unusually extensive, and at no period in the history of the trade has it been so active. During the last three days, ending with Saturday night last, about one and one-half million bushels have changed hands at an advance of from two to three cents per bushel on the rates current in the early part of the week. To show that the wheat trade is steadily improving, it is only necessary to state that during this month, thus far, the receipts have been 1,500,000, against 520,000 bushels during the same period last year.

DEATH OF GOV. WILLIAMS.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 21.—Governor James D. Williams died at 12.30 Saturday afternoon. He was taken sick on the day of the Presidential election, but was not considered dangerous until within the past three or four days. His disease was inflammation of the bladder, with which he has been afflicted for fifteen years. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at his farm in Knox county, where he has resided for forty years. Governor William's wife died only a few months ago at his farm home in Knok county.

COLD AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, November 22.—The weather here is very cold for this season of the year. There is ice on the river and all lake navigation is practically closed. The thermometer has been at zero to ten below.

A SHIP FOUNDERS WITH ALL ON BOARD,

London, November 18.—The ship Galatea, bound for Bombay, has foundered off Cape Clear. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

Fifty million bushels of wheat is a great year's yield for a single State, but Ohio reaches it this year, and with two and a half millions more on top. Thus far this promises to be the champion wheat score of the year, though Illinois and other rivals of Ohio are yet to get in their final statistics.

Sunday night three murderers, two train robbers and a horse-thief escaped from the Las Vegas (N. M.) jail. They were overtaken and attacked on Thursday evening. James Allen and Davidson, murderers, were killed outright and another is said to have been wounded, but he escaped with his comrades. The posse is still in pursuit.

TRY
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37 Park Row, New York.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES IN THE HALLS OF A BURNING INSANE ASYLUM AT ST. PETER, MINN.

From Twenty to Fifty Patients Burned or Frozen to Death.

St. Paul, Minn., November 16.—A dispatch from the Mayor of St. Peter to Governor Pillsbury says the insane asylum was completely destroyed by fire last night. The structure occupied ten years in building and was completed three years ago at a cost of $500,000

A bulletin to the Pioneer Press of St. Peter says: "The number of lives lost by burning and freezing at the insane asylum is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty. The loss on the building is $300,000.

A special despatch, dated 4 a. m., says: "The scenes at the burning of the poor inmates in the hospital were heartrending in the extreme. The patients in the annex wing were males. Many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls screaming and crying. Of course those who could not be coaxed nor forced out of the building became the unhappy victims of the flames. The others were saved; some by ladders and some by leaping from the windows. Some were nearly nude, some shoeless and hatless, and all were exposed to the exceeding cold of the night. The poor dazed inmates of the asylum who had escaped the flames were at large half clothed, and were to be seen in all directions, flying in wild fright from those who attempted to save them. The air was bitter cold and the poor wretches with half-naked bodies and bleeding feet were flying about, hiding in alleys and dark corners for some time. The capacity of the building has been tried to its utmost. There were about six hundred patients, and every inch of space was utilized. What will be done with these poor creatures, turned out in the cold and their malady increased by the excitement of the occasion, is a serious question. There are two other buildings situated in the town which are used, but they are already crowded to their full capacity. The asylum at Rochester is full and will doubtless be unable to provide accommodations.

Another special says: While the flames were slowly progressing the Matron of the female department made all haste to get the inmates out, and many of them ran shrieking into the snowdrifts in their night-clothes, burying themselves in the snow, and had to be dragged into barnsheds, while those near by wrapped blankets and shawls around them. Hence intense suffering could not be avoided, as they had to be taken about fifteen or twenty rods through the snow to the nearest shelter. The actual number burned cannot be obtained in any way at the present time, as many are known to have wandered away. Several ladies were taken out of some of the rooms and halls, and several persons were got out into the halls when they seemed determined to return to the flames. One room occupied by two men, was broken into, and while one of the occupants had to be dragged out the other wished to remain in his warm bed, and when dragged out insisted on dressing. An old man brought here from Minneapolis, by the name of Adams, was taken out dead. There was great delay in getting a stream of water on the fire from the hospital hose, which was out of order. Mean time the flames spread very rapidly from the basement, filling the halls completely full of smoke, and making it impossible to do anything at saving the inmates of the north wing, only by putting up ladders and prying off fire-screens from doors, taking the occupants out and actually carrying them down without clothing in many cases. At some of the windows there were three or four begging to be saved from death, while the flames were bursting from the adjoining windows. One poor fellow was dragged through a half open screen and badly mangled. Assistance has been telegraphed for to Rochester, Minn., and St. Paul for food, clothing and shelter for the men. Two-thirds of the hospital is saved. The walls of the burned part are standing entire.

A special despatch from St. Peter at 3 p. m. says it is still difficult to get at the particulars of the awful calamity. Dr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Asylum, says that there are not more than twelve lives lost and probaby as many more hurt and suffering from the bitter cold of last night. Indeed more people are believed to be injured and dying from exposure to the weather than from burns. Other people say that as many as twenty insane people either perished in the flames or died on the cold hills during the night. So many patients have disappeared that it cannot be told who are dead and who ran away. The suffering has been terrible. Hundreds of the patients are as helpless as children and are seemingly shocked and dazed so as to render them almost insensible. Governor Pillsbury heads a band of workers who are doing everything possible for the comfort of the distressed. The Governor says he can make arrangements for the accommodation of most of the insane at St. Peter in the hospital houses. Mr. Carsor, of Minneapolis, has found the dead body of his father-in-law, Mr. Abrams. The damage to the hospital building will amount to $200,000. The ruins are being overhauled as fast as possible in the search for the dead. The officers of the institution are making every effort to discover the whereabouts of missing patients and to take care of those still here. Arrangements will be perfected before the night closes by which all will be comfortably cared for.

Further Particulars of the Calamity—The Missing—Heartrending Scenes.

St. Peter, Minn., November 18.—An official list of the missing and dead among the late inmates of the insane asylum is furnished by the officers of the hospital. It embraces the names of twenty-seven persons, all residents of Minnesota prior to commitment to the asylum. Eleven mentioned as 'probably burned" were demented and sick patients incapable of making any effort to save themselves.

The following is told by an eye-witness of the fate of six male patients who were seen crowding around a window in an upper story during the progress of the fire:

They were wonderfully apathetic and were apparently more interested in the work of the firemen—as a child might be interested in such a scene—than caring for their own safety. They did not appreciate nor understand the mortal peril in which they were placed, but jabbered at times among themselves with apparent delight at the spectacle as if the affair were something special ordered for their entertainment. At times as the flames came upon them they would move aside, but only for a moment. Finally when their retreat had been cut off some of them seemed to realize in their dim intellects the dire extremity in which they were placed, and turned to escape, but returning to address a tirade of gibberish to the firemen, the floor gave way beneath them, and they fell back uttering a chorus of horrible imprecations, and were roasted.

Nothing has been heard of those who were reported as missing from the Insane asylum at St. Peter, Minn., and it is believed they all perished in the flames. This will make the number of dead thirty-two.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul. —*Pioneer Press.*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of David Gilliland, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

SAM'L GILLILAND,
College Twp
4nov. 6t. Adm'r

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises

In Gregg township On Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, the following real estate of Polly Hettinger, dec'd, containing 7 ACRES land all clear, and in good state of cultivation. Thereon erected a good 2 STORY HOUSE, Barn and all necessary outbuildings, and a GOOD ORCHARD on the premises. There is a pump on the porch and running water near the door. This property is in Georges valley, about 2 miles from Spring Mills. Also 20 to 25 Acres Mountain land, on the south side of Egg Hill, well timbered, and near the above premises.

Terms made known on day of sale.

DANIEL BARTGES,
Adm'r.

HOW MR. POTTS MAKES MONEY BY SAVING WHAT OTHERS ARE WASTING.

Bradford, Pa., November 8,—Until the recent rains there was more oil running in many of the creeks in this region than there was water, the tankage for petroleum being insufficient to store the over-production. Last August Hugo Potts was out of work. He leased a plot of ground near Tarport. The Tuna Creek runs through it. Potts put a boom across the creek. He had a large tin boat pump made. By the time he had built a 250-barrel tank on the bank of the creek his boom had collected a pool of waste oil that stood six inches deep on the water, and covered space enough to hold many hundred barrels. Potts went to work pumping the oil out of the dam by hand. He filled his tank in three days. Then he put up four other tanks. When these were done a freshet came. The boom was carried away, and with it ten thousand barrels of oil that had collected. Since then Potts has filled his five tanks, besides selling several hundred barrels at $1 a barrel. The cold weather has thickened the oil in the creek, so that it cannot be pumped. Potts is having a boiler put upon his lease, and intends to inject steam by numerous jets into the lake of oil. This he thinks will reduce the oil to pumping consistency. He says that if he had commenced business sooner he would have had 25,000 barrels of oil on hand now. He sells the oil to Buffalo, Franklin and Chicago parties. It is mixed with Franklin oil and used as a lubricator. Potts has made $2,000 since he put up his dam in August. He says collecting the oil that others waste is better than owning any of the wells. There are now standing in his dam 6,000 barrels of petroleum, which is increased by hundreds of barrels daily.

We can recommend the New York Observer to our readers as a family paper that is full of good and useful reading. It has both religious and secular news, and a foreign correspondence which is entertaining and valuable. Any one can get a sample copy by sending to the New York Observer, 37 Park Row, New York.

The bridegroom did not appear at a Sacramento wedding until an hour after the appointed time. His excuse was that, going to a saloon for a drink of brandy to brace up his courage, he had unaccountably fallen asleep over the glass. A subsequent investigation shewed that he had been drugged, at the instance of a girl with whom he had broken off an engagement,

The old apprenticeship system has been revived by a manufacturer at Springfield, Mass. The boys bind themselves for six years, and are to receive from five cents an hour at the beginning to twelve at the end. In addition, two cents an hour will be placed to their credit, and paid on their discharge, thus providing for each about $400 for a start on his own account. The employer stipulates for fifty eight hours of work a week, and nine of study,

THE INDEPENDENT.

"The foremost religious newspaper of the United States"—JOSEPH COOK.

THE INDEPENDENT seeks the patronage of the public on three grounds, as follows:

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3d. It gives its readers a wider range of topics and more and fuller departments than they can find elsewhere in any journal.

The Independent consists of 32 pages, neatly cut and pasted. It is printed from clear type (we stereotype the pages weekly, and, hence, every issue is really printed with new type) and on good paper, and mechanically it is unexcelled.

There is no question of prominence in religion, politics, science, education, finance, or any other department of human knowledge which The Independent does not discuss. It has regular departments devoted to Bibical Research, Missions, Religious Intelligence, Book Reviews and Literary News, the Sunday-school, Education, Science, Sanitary questions, Fine Arts, the movements of ministers, Personalities, News of the Week, Financial and Commercial matters, including Weekly Prices Current, Market Reports, Cattle Market, Dry Goods Quotations, Flowers and Farming, and Insurance. In its religious department it gives news and statistics of all denominations of Christians everywhere. In fullness, accuracy, and comprehensiveness this department is unequaled. Several pages of stories and poems adapted to Old and Young are given every week, with a column of Puzzles.

From time to time Sermons by eminent ministers are published. The current topics of the day are discussed in our editorial columns freely and vigorously. We are not afraid to state our opinions.

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GIANT
RIDING SAW
MACHINE

This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine

is warranted to saw a **two-foot log in three minutes**, and **more** cord wood or logs of any size in a day than **two men** can chop or saw the old way. *Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.*

AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.

CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

[illegible] one pound package for valuable information [illegible] carefully.

[illegible] TO YOUR GROCER.

AN INDIANA MUDDLE.

Governor Williams' Death Leaving a Curious Political Complication.

Cincinnati, November 21.—The death of Governor Williams causes a curious political complication in Indiana. By law, before either the Governor or Lieutenant Governor can take their seats the two houses of the Legislature must be organized. The Senate, is a tie. While Gray was Lieutenant Governor he had the casting vote, as he had two years ago, but the death of Williams leaves the tie to be broken by a defection from one side or the other. The Democrats have determined therefore to organize the Senate, and will cling to their determination. If each side stands firm the Senate cannot organize, and without it neither the Governor nor the Lieutenant Governor can take his seat and the election of a United States Senator cannot take place. The contest for the Senatorship on the Republican side has narrowed to General Harrison and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Cumback, with the chances largely in favor of the former. General Harrison has now, his friends claim, forty-two votes pledged to him, and forty-three only are required to elect.

A Chinaman was murdered in Chicago, and there was no clue to the murderer, nor enough interest taken in the matter by the authorities to cause a thorough investigation. John Dugan, in the enthusiasm of a spree, said that if every white voter would kill a Chinaman, as he had done, the country would be rid of the race. The remark led to his exposure as undoubtedly the murderer.

Two men met on Sixth street, Detroit, and began threatening and calling each other names. One finally called the other a liar, and the two were about to grapple when a woman opened the door and said: "Gentlemen, are you about to fight?" "We are!" they answered together "Then have the kindness to wait a moment," She continued. "My poor husband has been sick for weeks and weeks, and is now just able to sit up. He is very down hearted this morning, and if you'll only wait till I can draw him up to the window I know he will be greatful to both of you." She disappeared into the house, and after one look into each other's faces the men smiled, shook hands and departed together.

SNOW TEN INCHES DEEP.

Oswego, N. Y., November 22.—The snow here is ten inches deep and still falling.

MARRIED.

On 11, Mr. Adam Ricker, of Coburn station, and Miss Sarah Weiser, of Millheim.

PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, November 22.—Wheat is in active demand and 4c higher; red and amber, track and afloat, at $1.25½@1.26; and No. 2 red, elevator, at $1.26 Rye is steady at $1. Corn yellow, at 64 @00c; mixed at 63c. Oats white, at 42@45c, and rejected and mixed at 39@40c.

Chicago, November 22.—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, $1.09½@0.00; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.10½ bid for cash. Corn, 43½c for cash. Oats, 32½c for cash. Rye, firmer at 89c. Barley at $1.

LIVE STOCK.

Philadelphia, November 22.—Cattle—Market dull; sales, 3,700 head; prime 6¼@6½c; good. @5½c; medium, 5 @5¼c; common, 3½@4½c. Sheep—Market dull; sales 8,200 head; prime, 5¼ @5½ medium, 4½@4½c; common, 4½@4¼c; culls, 3½@3½c. Hogs—Market active sales 7,500 head; prime, 6½@7c; fair, 6¼@6½c; common, 6@6½c.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. **Take no other.**

D I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Nov A. D., 1880, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov, being the 22nd day of Nov., 1880, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertains to be done, and these who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1880, and in the 103 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sh

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Tor[illegible] cts per box.

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Bauland & Newman.

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We are now opening and displaying the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising full lines of

Dry Goods, Carpets, Notions, Yarns, Boots & Shoes,
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CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

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OUR MOTTO IS:—ONE PRICE; THE BEST GOODS, AND NO MISREPRESENTATION.

30 sept 3m.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. 37 c.
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 50 to 60c.
Cloverseed, 6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
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Eggs per doz., 18c.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

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Marble & Granite
WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write for designs and hear my prices.

D. R. STRATFORD,
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$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever Many new workers wanted at once, Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune, Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 21oct y.

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AT DINGES',

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - - - PENNA

WE HAVE ON HAND A NEW STOCK OF:

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
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Glass & Queensware, &c., &c.

AND IN WHICH WE OFFER UNHEARD OF BARGAINS

Boots $1.75 and upward. | Calicos from 4 cents up.
Shoes 50 cts " " | Muslins " 5 "

I have an assortment of all classes of goods which I pledge myself to sell as cheap as dare be sold any place. We have a NEW STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which we will sell as cheap as can be bought anywhere else in the county without exception.

We wish to make the fact known that we are selling goods just as cheap as *any store in the county*, and are prepared to prove it.

We respectfully invite the people of Centre Hall and the surrounding country to call on us and be convinced that what we say is so.

CLEVAN DINGES.

7oct 3m

NO MATTER WHICH PARTY WINS, THE

PHILA. BRANCH

CLOTHING

HOUSE

CAN "SUIT" ALL of your EYES, your PERSON

AND YOUR POCKETS.

OUR FALL STOCK IS NOW OPEN

30 sept SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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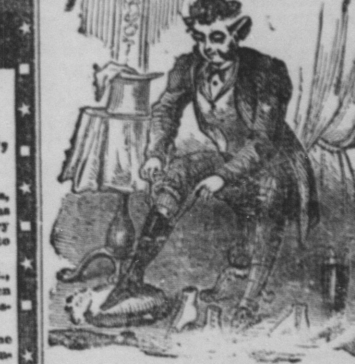

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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Bonnet strings are very wide.

Plush hats are very fashionable.

Frogs are made in very elaborate designs.

Skirts are worn fuller than last season.

Surah silk is much in use for bonnet-strings.

The Tam O'Shanter is the leading large hat.

Pale blues are much used in evening costumes.

Handkerchief crown hats are coming into favor.

Poke bonnets will continue to be worn this season.

Velvet fruits are used as trimmings for plush hats.

Easy simplicity is the characteristic of most coiffures.

Fashionable coiffures make the head look very small.

Ostrich feathers are lavishly used for bonnet trimmings.

Navy blues appear frequently among new importations.

Tassels of all kinds, including lace ones, are fashionable.

Mull and lace fichus of every description remain fashionable.

For outdoor garments the largest sizes of buttons will be worn.

Oriental textures and effects will be very fashionable this season.

Large hats and bonnets, as well as very small ones, are much worn.

The demand for diamonds is unprecedently great this year.

Small square-shaped bonnets, fitting close and flat in front, are much worn.

Embossed velvet on satin is used in many reception and evening costumes.

Buttons in novel shapes, decorated with genre designs, are frequently seen.

Rich shades of purple are used in combination with heliotrope and pale lilac.

Cardinal red has given way to a shade several tones brighter, called caroubier.

Basques of figured or brocaded fabrics, with skirts of plain goods, are very popular.

Plush bands are seen on the bottom of some plain skirts of satin or velvet brocade.

Fancy combs headed with balls of silver, gold, jet and tortoise shell remain in vogue.

Gold effects, in dots or figures, appear on the most fashionable ribbons and brocades.

Prune or plum color, in dark shades, is a favorite with middle-aged and elderly ladies.

Flannel suitings in handkerchief patterns are seen in quantities on all the New York dry goods counters.

Many evening bonnets are in white or cream plush, with pearl or crystal ornamentation.

Ribbon is not so much used for bonnet strings as satin serge and soft crushable damassee silks.

Polonaises, jackets, basques, overskirts, trimmed skirts and princesse dresses are equally in favor.

Short sashes, very wide, and many of double material, are much used with plain round waists.

Satin screens, in hand embroidery, are among the most fashionable articles of household decoration.

Garnet is to be seen in much brighter shades than hitherto. One of the lightest varieties is almost red.

Millinery trimmings of bronze and olive green, combined with gold or garnet, produce a very rich effect.

Bonnet strings are shirred at the ends and trimmed with tassels, balls, lace and fringe according to fancy.

To muffle the throat in several yards of black or white tulle, a la Sarah Bernhardt, will be very fashionable.

Buttons exceeding a trade dollar in diameter are to be seen on many fashionable surtouts, jackets and ulsters.

The Origin of Some Fashions

Most of the fashions of past times were due to the anxiety of some reigning beauty either to conceal a blemish or to display a charm. La Belle Ferronniere had the misfortune to burn her forehead. The accident left an awkward scar which the famous beauty craftily covered with a gem, and from that time all the ladies of the French court—who were not ugly and venomous—wore precious jewels in their brows. Anne of Austria had lovely arms and shortened her sleeves to show her charms, and all the artists of the day had to paint wrists and elbows as well as hands and faces. Mme. de Pompadour was little, and so she thought it best to wear high heels. But Mme. de Pompadour was also a great invalid, and so she introduced those beautiful dressing gowns knotted with lace and ribbon which soon were worn at every court in Europe. Poor Maria Antoinette, in her anxiety to display her lovely blonde chevelure, piled her flaxen locks upon a cushion and wore the crown of France several inches above her head, while the Empress Josephine, "to exhibit her figure, at once Greek and Creole," invented cachemire and brought its use into fashion. The Princess of Wales wears on her swanlike neck, as the new fashion, ruches of lace and velvet collars ornamented with silver carvings.

A Race Between an Ox Cart and a Mail Train.

Just as the 5:35 P. M. eastward bound fast mail train was steaming out of Opelika, Georgia, a few days ago, a hack containing three Irish gentlemen drove up to the depot of the Western railroad, only to be told that the train that they were in search of was than just disappearing behind the curve. Business of the most pressing nature demanded their presence in Columbus at eight o'clock. The hack which had brought them to the depot had left, so nothing remained for them to hire but a four-ox team, the animals of which were helping their driver to finish a handful of sugar-corn fodder and a pone of corn bread.

"Five dollars," said one, Mr. Collins, "to carry us to Columbus."

"Five dollars more," said another, Mr. Cooney, "to carry us there against eight o'clock."

"Five dollars more," said the third, Mr. Bruton, "to get in ahead of the train."

So much money to be made, all in two hours and twenty minutes, set the driver crazy. He looked at his team for a moment, and then at the thirty miles which lay between him and Columbus, and then at the probable and partly possible fifteen dollars to be made by fulfilling the gentlemen's desires.

"I'se yer man, boss," he said, and cracking his rawhide whip, he mounted his cart and started on his journey. The first mile was made in slow time, but after that they warmed up; in an hour they had caught up with the train on the east side of Salem. The darkness of the evening prevented the passengers on the train from seeing the race, but the train, with its red light and fiery furnace, was distinctly visible to the ox-cart passengers as they whirled over the wagon-road that lay alongside the railroad, and they were more and more delighted as they saw the distance increasing between them. At Smith's station the mail train was entirely lost sight of, and in two hours from the time the cart had left Opelika, the rattle of wheels might be heard as it rolled over the upper bridge into Columbus.

"Boys," said Collins as soon they had domiciled at a hotel, "we have beaten the train by twenty minutes; let us go up to the depot and see it creeping in."

Salt in Intermittent Fever.

Take a handful of table salt and roast in a clean oven with moderate heat till it is brown—the color of roasted coffee. Dose for an adult: a soupspoonful dissolved in a glass of warm water; take at once. When the fever appears at intervals of two, three or four days, the remedy should be taken fasting on the morning of the day following the fever. To overcome the thirst a very little water should be taken through a straw. During the forty-eight hours which follow the taking of the salt the appetite should be satisfied with chicken and beef broth only; it is especially necessary to observe a severe diet and avoid taking cold. The remedy is very simple and harmless, and it is said that it never has been known to fail where it has been given a trial.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Healthy Homes for Animals.

Horses, cattle, sheep, dogs and the higher animals in general have vital systems exactly like those of man, and seemingly as sensitive, too. A dose of any particular poison is just as fatal to a large dog as to a man of similar weight, and poisons that are breathed in by the lungs of a horse find their way just as quickly to the blood as they would if inhaled by man, woman or child; while bad food is just as mischievous in its effects upon the health of animals as of humans. The inmates of stables and sheds need light and ventilation fully as much as the denizens of our handsomest houses. And yet thousands of horses, upon whose work men and families depend for their livelihood, are stabled in close, dark, filthy inclosures, while cows, of whose life thousands of children are partakers in the most literal sense, fare far worse in all that pertains to health. It is believed by many careful observers that animals are as sensitive as man even to malarious influences; certain it is that in malarious regions the horses and cattle are always thin, bony and spiritless. Epidemic diseases that are not infectious never appear without good reason, and the frequency with which they affect animals should inform owners of living property that it is expensive as well as stupid to give improper food and unclean housing.—*New York Herald.*

Red Pepper and Poultry.

I do not know if other persons who raise poultry and pet birds are as much dependent as I am on red pepper; but I have found so much benefit from its use in my poultry yards and bird cages that it may not be amiss to call the attention of others to its good properties. I do not speak of the article that is sold in drug stores (and sometimes not remarkably fresh) but of the capsicum that grows in our gardens. I have tried all the different varieties, and find that the most pungent and efficacious is the small kind usually known by the name of "bird's pepper." The plant in itself is a beautiful object; it grows about two feet high, and in autumn its bright little scarlet berries look like coral beads peeping from under the dark, green foliage. Indeed, one plant in a pot forms a very pretty ornament for a flower stand. The seeds possess a stimulating and reviving property, and I find two or three given to newly-hatched chickens, especially if they are weakly, have a most happy effect. If a hen looks feeble after molting, six of these berries or pods given daily in some corn-meal and sweet milk improves her wonderfully. Last summer two of my finest canaries began to droop. Every day I gave them each one seed of the "bird's pepper," and in less than a week they were quite well. The same remedy is invaluable for mocking birds.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

Azaleas.

Azaleas, if left to themselves, will develop long shoots that after a time become naked below and are furnished with leaves only at their extremities. Flower stems are formed on the new wood of each summer's growth. Consequently, the amount of bloom, other things being equal, depends upon the amount of young wood annually produced. In order to have plants of good shape when they become large, it is necessary to give attention to pinching and training them from the first. The pyramid form, or, more properly, that of a cone, and rounded at the top, is considered the best for the plant, as it allows the greatest exposure of leaf surface. Two principal methods are adopted to regulate the growth and bring plants into shape; one is by successive pinchings as the growth proceeds, the other by allowing long shoots to grow and then bending and training them down, thus causing many of the dormant buds along their whole length to break and develop into shoots.—*American Cultivator.*

Recipes.

PUMPKIN FRITTERS.—Use cold, boiled pumpkin which has been served at the dinner table; to each pint of the vegetable add one egg well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and pepper and salt to taste; fry them on a hot griddle and use them as soon as they are cooked. Cold, boiled squash can be used in the same way. Pickled pumpkin can be prepared in the same way as melon.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, one of butter, two of raisins, two of currants, one of citron, ten eggs, one-quarter ounce cloves, one ounce cinnamon, two nutmegs, one ounce of mace, one-half ounce of allspice, one cup of molasses; bake four hours.

KING GEORGE'S PUDDING.—One pint of bread crumbs, half-pint of flour, teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in flour, a little salt, half a pound of raisins, quarter of a pound of currants, quarter of a pound of chopped suet, coffee-cupful of milk, one egg; tied tightly in a bag and boiled three hours; to be eaten with hard sauce.

Robin Dinners.

Three years ago the editor of a London journal wrote a Christmas carol, the purpose of which was to remind well-to-do, happy young people how many children were shut out, like the robins, from all the cheer and brightness of the day.

Following the publication of the song, came the proposal that the fortunate young people should give their pennies to supply a dinner and evening's amusement to their poor little brothers and sisters.

These "robin dinners" were not intended to be a permanent relief to the starving; they were "invitation feasts." The little paupers were for once in their lives to know the supreme delight of being guests at a party, and to have for one evening in the year a thoroughly merry, jolly time. The idea proved to be a popular one. The children, whose previous enjoyment at Christmas was limited to their own gifts and amusements, sang the carol, and went eagerly about finding poor little hungry "robins," and making their hearts glad by bidding them to the feast. Kind fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, we may be sure, lent their aid.

At the first dinner, on Christmas, 1877, between 300 and 400 children were entertained and made happy, who otherwise would have gone dinnerless on that gracious holiday.

The next year the number increased to 3,000, and on last Christmas, over 10,000 little ones, in London alone, sat down to the "robin dinners." It is proposed that the plan shall be adopted in all the larger towns throughout England next Christmas. The author of the carol still directs the whole matter. He prefers to remain nameless. Surely a man of so gentle, kindly a nature must be made happy by seeing how far his little candle has thrown its beams. Perhaps some of our American readers may find a suggestion in this article, and be led to plan robin dinners for next Christmas.

An Obstinate Conscript.

Last year, writes the Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, there was a youth who declared he might draw the bad number or not, he would not be a soldier; he did draw the bad number, and still he declared he would not be a soldier. After having drawn it he returned home, and there he stayed until he was fetched by force. He followed the sergeant who had been sent for him, declaring all the time that it was useless to force him, because he would not be a soldier. He passively allowed himself to be stripped for the examination, without helping the operation by a finger. When he was told to put on his uniform he refused, saying he would not be a soldier. He was shut up alone in a room with the uniform, but when they went to see how far the toilet had progressed, they still found him standing, Adam-like, in the middle of the room, with the uniform where they had laid it. They could not leave him there, as you may imagine, so they dressed him; he remaining quite passive as usual; but when they put the gun into his hands he sternly refused to touch it, saying that it was contrary to his convictions to carry any murderous weapon. In vain they tried to reason with him; they might as well have appealed to a stone. They took him to the captain, where he repeated the same thing, that he would never touch a gun in his life. "You may do what you will with me," he said; "I am not afraid of death, but I will kill no man!" They put him into prison, they kept him on bread and water, they threatened, they coaxed, they did all they could to persuade him, but it was useless; he only repeated: "I will never hold or use a gun, I will kill no man, I will not be a soldier!"

I was never able to learn what they finally did with him, although I had the story from the prefect's secretary, charged with drawing the conscription.

THANKSGIVING.

What to Eat and How to Prepare It for that Day.

Thanksgiving without the proverbial Thanksgiving dinner is like the play of Hamlet without the prince. Thanksgiving is not all a dinner, but a good dinner is the very essential part of Thanksgiving, and I believe in it, and in the old-style dinner, consisting mainly of roast turkey, chicken pie, with a few vegetables, plum pudding and pumpkin pie. The table should be long and broad and cleanly spread. Too many courses spoil the turkey—let oyster soup open the meal. A good carver is half the battle, and celery and cranberry sauce are the inevitable adjuncts. Many a Thanksgiving dinner is spoiled by a too thickly and heavily-loaded table—keep some of the good things in reserve for thanksgiving after Thanksgiving day.

ROAST TURKEY.—A well-roasted turkey is an indispensable acquisition to a well-served Thanksgiving dinner. Select your turkey with care; it should be young and tender and not too fat; too large a fowl is not always the most desirable; choose a medium-sized one. A dressing can be prepared in several ways. Some prefer a dressing made of bread, butter and oysters, moistening with the liquor from the oysters; but the true New England way is to make with chopped bread and a good quantity of salt, fat pork, moistened with milk and seasoned with sweet marjoram. A rich dressing can also be made with bread crumbs and butter, moistening slightly with water and seasoning with salt and pepper. The fowl should be well stuffed, tying the neck tightly and sewing the body with a strong thread, so that they can be easily removed when the fowl is dished. In roasting, have it thoroughly done; bake slowly, at first basting it with butter and water, and afterward with the gravy from the dripping-pan. Two hours is sufficient time, unless the fowl should be large. Watch carefully, having it a rich brown when done. Very much depends on the gravy, which should be made in the dripping-pan from the juices of the turkey, thickening with flour.

CHICKEN PIE.—Have your chicken stewed tender. It is a better plan, cook them the night before the day of using. The old-fashioned way was always to have breakfast service from the pot of chicken intended for the pie for the Thanksgiving dinner. Make a paste by taking one quart of flour, one-half cup of butter rubbed in the flower, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and wet with milk, making it a soft paste; line the sides and bottom of your dish (a good-sized one) with the paste, taking about half the quantity of paste leaving it quite thick; fill the dish with the chicken after seasoning with salt and pepper, take the remaining pastry and roll out spreading with butter, and sifting upon it a little flour; told together, repeating this process three or four times at last making it the size of your dish and lay it on for a cover to your pie; wet the edge pressing it down smoother and make a small cut or opening in the center; bake one hour, should it brown too fast lay a thick paper over the top.

PUMPKIN PIE.—One quart stewed pumpkin passed through a sieve, nine eggs, white and yolks beaten separately, two quarts milk, one teaspoonful mace, one of ginger, a little salt, one and one-half cup of sugar, one cup of good molasses, beat all well together and bake in crust without cover.

Vegetables for Thanksgiving dinner should consist only of about three kinds, say turnips, onions and mashed potatoes; a well cooked squash is thought to be fine.

Doughnuts are an invariable accompaniment on Thanksgiving days.

RISEN DOUGHNUTS.—One-half pound butter, three-fourths pound of sugar, one pint of sweet milk, four eggs, one-half cup of yeast, one teaspoon each of nutmeg and cinnamon; cream the butter and sugar, add the milk, yeast and one quart of flour. Set to rise over night. In the morning beat the eggs light, stir into the batter with the spice and rest of the flour. Set to rise until night; roll in a thick sheet, cut out and fry in boiling lard.

QUICK DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, two cups of sweet milk, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg or cinnamon. Place about three-fourths of the quantity of flour in a baking dish, sift in your baking powder, mixing well, then add sugar, egg, spices and melted butter, then with a spoon stir in the milk, making a soft dough, and kneading as little as possible, roll out and cut round or in twisted shape and fry in hot lard, taking care to have lard just the right heat. Next to doughnuts come

MINCE PIES.—Four pounds of beef, well boiled and chopped fine, then measure, and to each cup of meat allow three cups of chopped apple, three pounds of raisins seeded and chopped, two pounds of currants thoroughly washed, one heaping tablespoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves and mace, one tablespoon of salt and pepper. Make very sweet with brown sugar, or, if white is used, add two cups of New Orleans molasses. When thoroughly mixed place upon the stove and scald thoroughly, adding half a pound of chopped suet.

I think the doughnuts should be served in the evening with fruit, pop-corn, new cider, music, games, pleasant family chat and family reminiscences. Thanksgiving is made true and pleasant by thankful hearts, kind manners, good feeling and a recollection to whom and for what we are thankful. Let it come to every hearthstone in the land.—*Aunt Kate.*

Debilitated Digestion.

In the "Memoirs of Count Segur" there is the following anecdote: "My mother, the Countess de Segur, being asked by Voltaire concerning her health, told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay of her stomach and the difficulty of finding any kind of aliment that it could bear. Voltaire, by way of consolation, assured her that he was once for nearly a year in the same state, and believed to be incurable, but that nevertheless a very simple remedy had restored him. It consisted in taking no other nourishment than yolks of eggs beaten up with flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance took place as far back as fifty years ago, and respected so extraordinary a person as Voltaire, it is astonishing how little is known, and how rarely the remedy has been practiced. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility, cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing this valuable article of food as recommended by Sir John Sinclair: Beat up an egg in a bowl and then add six tablespoonfuls of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two tablespoonfuls of farina of potatoes; let it be mixed thoroughly with the liquor in the bowl. Then pour in as much boiling water as will convert the whole into a jelly and mix it well. It may be taken alone or with the addition of a little milk, in case of stomachic debility or consumptive disorders. This dish is light and easily digested, extremely wholesome and nourishing. Bread or biscuit may be taken with it as the stomach gets stronger.

Women in Lewes.

The women in this island do all the heavy work. They dig, delve and hoe; they carry heavy loads of manure to the fields, and in the peat season you may see them all day carrying creelfuls of peat from the bog. You will often see a man trudging along the road beside a woman, but the creel is always on the woman's back. If they come to a river or ford the woman crosses first, deposits her creel, and then returns to carry the man across. When the creel is empty the man sometimes slings it over his own shoulders, and then mounts upon the back of the woman, who carries them both across together. This is the only occasion on which by any chance you can see a creel upon the back of a man. The woman in the rural districts here is, in fact, the beast of burden; and men, looking out for wives, look largely to the muscular development. A story is current among English-speaking farmers that illustrates this conception of woman's mission. In the middle of one peat season, when labor was much in demand, a man who was supposed to be a confirmed bachelor suddenly married. A friend met him some days later. "What for did you'll take a of man like that?" said the friend. "Did you'll no hear?" replied the man, "that my horse was dead?"

"Never borrow trouble," said a husband to his wife. "Oh, let her borrow it if she can," exclaimed the next door neighbor; "she never returns anything, you know."—*Boston Transcript.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

A gloomy story is told by the *Times of India* concerning the ravages of wild beasts and venomous reptiles in that country. The total of deaths during the last year caused by wild beasts and snakes was no less than 20,000. It ought to be possible in some way to lessen such an appalling mortality.

The Mormon temple, commenced at Salt Lake City twenty years ago, is not yet finished. They are still working at it. Already over $4,000,000 have been expended and the structure has hardly assumed shape. It is estimated that its total cost will exceed $28,000,000. The contract has yet sixty years to run. It is to be built of Utah granite, and will be the finest building in the United States.

The consumption of mule and horse-flesh is steadily increasing in France. The weight has risen from 171,300 pounds in 1866 to 1,982,620 pounds in 1877. In the principal cities of the provinces the consumption of horseflesh may be considered to have fairly taken root. The average price of horse meat is from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. Each horse furnished about 400 weight of meat, which is capable of being prepared in many ways, such as pot-au-feu, boiled, roast, hashed, filet, haricot, jugged, etc.

There are frequent references in Shakespeare and contemporary writings to "sea coal fires;" the term "sea coal" being applied to the soft coal brought by sea to London from Newcastle. Early in the thirteenth century its use was prohibited in London on account of its unhealthfulness; but the prohibition was not long observed, and it soon became the only fuel. Combined with the thick and constant fogs which now hang over or inwrap the city, the smoke and soot is increasing the death rate every year, and has even caused some fear of a catastrophe which shall end in suffocating the whole city, and the calamity of Pompeii in a different form be repeated. One of the remedies proposed is the importation of anthracite from America, so that the old term of "sea coal" may come into use again.

There is now in process of construction a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. The width of this isthmus from ocean to gulf is about 120 miles, but the projected route of the railroad, being somewhat circuitous, will be nearly thirty miles longer. The eastern terminus of the road is the mouth of the river Coatzacoalcos, and from this point the railroad has already been completed for a distance of about ten miles, and the grading of another section of nearly twenty miles is finished. The terms of the concessions from the Mexican government demand that the entire road shall be completed within two years from next January. Native laborers have been employed thus far; but Northern engineers will survey the harbors and the interior, as well as lay out the route of the road on the Pacific side of the isthmus. Northern mechanics will also be generally employed in the construction of trestle-work, culverts and bridges. The route between New Orleans and San Francisco will be shortened about 2,300 miles by the railroad across this isthmus, as compared with Darien or Panama, thus making an important saving of time and money in commerce.

For the first time in America, in the record of the settlement of a large estate, the expressed wishes of a rich man have been literally followed by his heirs rather than their legal rights as expressed in his will. Mr. Joshua T. Jeanes, who died in January last in Philadelphia, left an estate of about $1,000,000, bequeathing to his two brothers and two sisters $100,000 each, and to his sisters additionally all his real estate in Philadelphia. It was the intention of the testator to make certain bequests to public institutions and a few friends, but this he neglected to do; but the brothers and sisters decided not only to have the wishes of the testator carried out, but consented to an equal division of the estate between them after the gifts to institutions and individuals and the expenses incident to the transfer of the property were deducted. Of the total amount five gifts of $2,000 each were paid to individuals, and the following donations were made: Working Home for Blind Women, $5,000; Working Home for Blind Men, $5,000; Women's hospital, $20,000; Academy of Natural Sciences, $20,000; Penn asylum, $5,000. The very large sum of $46,444.40 was paid to Register-of-Wills Taylor as a collateral inheritance tax. The balance of $874,214.81 was divided into four equal shares of $218,214 each, for each of the surviving brothers and sisters. This estate of nearly $1,000,000 was settled up within eight months of the time it was taken into court.

A Faithful Dog.

B. M. Cobb, the possessor of extensive pastoral interests in this section, has a shepherd dog that discounts the majority of the canine family for faithfulness and studied care to please a master. The dog, it seems, has no higher ambition to satisfy than to gratify her master, and so sensitive is she that any manifestation or displeasure on her master's part at her behavior appears to annoy her exceedingly. About six weeks ago Mr. Cobb left for California, leaving this dog with others in the care of the herder. He also turned his mule out on the range to pasture at leisure until he returned. When his sheep were gathered about the camp at night the dog discovered that her master was absent, and seemingly over this fact she grew very anxious and uneasy. The herder observed this restlessness on the part of the dog, but supposed that she would be all right next morning. When morning came, however, the dog was gone. A few days subsequently he discovered her on the range with the mule and succeeded in inducing her to follow him to camp, where he fed her. She again disappeared. Mr. Cobb was absent about five weeks, and when he returned he repaired to the range to get his mule, which was also a dutiful animal, and to his amazement and relief he found the faithful dog in company with his faithful donkey far out on the range, apparently contented and happy companions. At the sight of her master, however, the dog became perfectly frantic with ecstasy and manifested her unalloyed rapture by actions that were as easily comprehended by him as though they had been spoken in words.—*State Line (Cal.) Herald.*

Patent Flour.

Patent flour is now coming into general use, and many of our readers may be interested in reading the following explanation of what it is and how it is made, taken from the *Prairie Farmer*:

Until recently the best flour was made from winter wheat; or, rather the flour made from winter wheat sold for the most money because it was white. But it consisted for the most part of the starch of the grain, while the most of the gluten (the most nutritious part of the grain) went into the middlings.

In grinding spring wheat so much bran remained in the flour that it was too dark to suit the taste of the consumers. But the middlings, which sold at a low price, has become the most desirable part of the grain.

Middling purifiers—by which the bran is separated from the middlings—have made a revolution in the business of milling.

By the new process the wheat is ground as before, except that the effort of the miller are directed to obtaining the most middlings possible, and these are placed upon large horizontal sieves which are constantly agitated, while at the same time by ingenious devices a draft of air is rushed up through the sieves which carries off the bran.

The purified middlings are then reground and the product is "patent" flour, containing the glutenous, or most nutritious portion of the grain. Thus it is explained why the hard spring wheats of Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Dakota bring the highest price in the market, whereas only a few years ago they commanded only the lowest price.

The Fatal Palace.

On leaving the Tuileries, according to a late writer, the Empress Eugenie is said to have exclaimed: "Fatal palace! It is, then, the destiny of all royalties to leave you thus!" Marie Antoinette left it for the guillotine; Josephine, divorced and wretched, left it for the solitude of Malmaison; Marie Louise fled from it at the approach of the allies; the Duchesse d'Angouleme and the Duchesse de Berri were driven from it; the same fate awaited the Queen Marie Amelia, the Duchesse d'Orleans and the Empress Eugenie.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Colonel E. L. Drake, the first man to strike a well in Pennsylvania in search of oil, and the pioneer of the State's petroleum business, died a few days ago at New Bethlehem, Pa. For several years past he had been in receipt of a pension from the State.

The governor of Pennsylvania has issued warrants for the execution on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1881, of Daniel F. Sullivan, who murdered Josie Irwin in Philadelphia; Patrick Hayes, who murdered his wife in Philadelphia; Geo. Smith and Catherine Miller, who murdered Andrew Miller, husband of the latter, in Lycoming county.

A dispatch from Oswego, N. Y., gives particulars of the most disastrous storm that has ever taken place on Lake Ontario. So much loss of life and property, the dispatch says, has probably never before resulted from a single storm. Stranded vessels strew the shore from one end of the lake to the other. The schooner Belle Sheridan went ashore on the beach near Consicon, Ontario, and out of her crew of seven only one man was saved. The propellor Zealand, the schooner Norway, the steam barge Norman, and many other vessels are reported missing.

Mary Sigerson, the sister of one of the New York assistant district attorneys, some time ago refused the attentions of Andrew Gillen, a young lawyer who had been helped in his studies by her brother. The other day Gillen called at Miss Sigerson's residence, and despite her mother's endeavors pushed his way into the young lady's presence. Finally he asked her to get him a glass of water, and as she handed it to him he put his arm around her neck, placed a revolver against her temple and shot the unfortunate young lady dead. As Mrs. Sigerson fell fainting across her daughter's body Gillen escaped from the house bareheaded and ran toward the river, crying that he would be dead before nine o'clock.

The census count puts the population of New York city at 1,206,577.

During a Republican celebration at Safe Harbor, Pa., a small cannon exploded, killing Joseph Taylor and John Aument. Mrs. Thomas Crow, Mrs. Ellimer and Elias Funk were seriously wounded.

Several men were sitting around the fire in their boarding-house at Bordell City, Pa., engaged in conversation. Four of the boarders had gone upstairs to bed. As the fire in the stove began to burn low, one of the men took a cupful of oil from a bucket near him, and threw it on the coals. The oil remaining in the cup caught on fire and burnt his hand, and he threw it away. It fell into the bucket, which was nearly full of oil. An explosion instantly followed, and the burning fluid was scattered all through the room, deluging the clothes of the men with the flaming oil. They ran outdoors covered with fire, and writhed on the ground in their agony. Meanwhile the house had burned rapidly to the ground and in the embers were found the charred bodies of the four men who had gone upstairs. Of the men downstairs four were burned to death and the fifth was fatally injured.

Lucretia Mott, eminent as a philanthropist and reformer, and as a preacher in the Society of Friends, died at her home near Philadelphia, a few days ago, aged eighty-seven.

A proposition appeared the other day in a New York morning paper to form a fund whose capital shall not be less than $250,000, whose annual income, amounting to about $12,500, shall be paid as a pension to the oldest ex-President of the United States. On the day after the plan was proposed various sums aggregating $9,160 were subscribed.

According to the first count of the census enumerators the total population of Massachusetts is 1,783,086, of which 858,521 are males, and 924,565 females; 1,339,970 are native, and 443,116 foreign born. The whites number 1,764,082, and the colored 19,004. Included in the colored population there are in the State 237 Chinese, eight Japanese, 341 Indians and eleven East Indians.

A Bucks county (Pa.) man has just ended a lawsuit of forty-two years' standing, and recovered six cents damages.

Dr. Hunt, secretary of the American Bible society, says that the society turned out Bibles at the rate of seven a minute for every minute in every working hour for the past year.

Nicholai Gedalia, aged twenty-three, a New York mining broker, became financially embarrassed and blew his brains out. He was the son of a famous Danish financier, still living, who from a humble saddler arose to become one of the most celebrated of European bankers.

Western and Southern States.

Nearly three-fourths of the mining town of Bingham, Utah, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about $50,000.

In reference to the successor of General Garfield as United States Senator from Ohio, Secretary John Sherman has written the following letter to a friend at Caldwell, Ohio: "Your kind note of the fourth is received, for which please accept my thanks. I prefer to do precisely as you recommend, await the judgment of the general assembly of Ohio, unbiased by any expression of my wish in the matter referred to. I do not know what is the desire of General Garfield, but I can see that my election might relieve him from embarrassment and leave him free to do as he thinks best in the formation of his cabinet."

Frank M. Biedenbaugh, a wealthy young German farmer of Monroe county, Ohio, came home intoxicated, and entering the room where his wife and child were sleeping, assaulted them with an axe. His wife's skull was crushed and he cut his son's throat. He then went to the room where Mrs. Stephens, a visitor, and her two children and servant were sleeping, killed Mrs. Stephens and one child—a girl eleven years old—and fatally wounded the other, a boy aged five. The servant girl sprang toward the door, but was knocked senseless and left for dead. Upon recovering consciousness she gave an alarm. In the morning the murderer was found in a tobacco house with his throat cut. He died the next day. Jealousy, drunkenness and insanity are supposed to have been the causes of this horrible crime.

John Aden, a German farmer, his wife and a niece of fourteen, attempted to cross the track in a wagon ahead of a train at Minook, Ill., and were struck by an engine, running thirty miles an hour. The women were instantly killed, and the man died at the end of three hours.

A San Francisco dispatch regarding California's vote says that all the official returns are not yet in, but enough have been received to determine that the Hancock electors, Judge Terry excepted, have carried the State by a majority of from two hundred to three hundred, while the Republicans have elected forty-one assemblymen, giving them a majority of two in the assembly and of twelve on joint ballot.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, has been inaugurated for a second term.

The Alabama legislature is in session.

Goodshaw's hoisting works at Bodie, Cal., were destroyed by fire and four men, working on the 660-foot level, were found dead at the bottom of the shaft. Engineer Parker was also burned to death.

General Garfield has sent in his resignation to Governor Foster as member of Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio district.

The review of the North Atlantic fleet, comprising seven training ships, together with four government training ships, took place at Fortress Monroe. The President, Mrs. Hayes and several members of the cabinet, beside a large number of other Washington dignitaries witnessed the review.

The town of Keatchie, La., has been demolished by a cyclone. One man was killed and twelve others severely injured.

Libby prison, in Richmond, Va., the building in which thousands of Federal soldiers were confined during the war, has been sold for $6,275 to a plug tobacco manufacturer.

The sides of a deep cut on the railroad near Orange Court-House, Va., caved in, killing Powhattan Taylor and Edmond Fields, colored, and seriously injuring six others, all colored.

Complete census returns from Texas show that the State has a population of 1,565,433. The population in 1870 was only 818,579.

Illinois is out of debt, and after January 1, 1880, will have a surplus of about $100,000 in the treasury.

Professor Tice, the St. Louis weather prophet, prognosticates that the winter will be characterized by heavy rains in the South and heavy snows in the North.

Complete election returns in Missouri show that Hancock received 208,589 votes; Garfield 153,587, and Weaver 35,135. In 1876 Tilden received 202,687; Hayes 144,398, and Cooper 3,498.

A Petersburg dispatch reports the first snow of the season in Virginia.

The people of St. Louis were dissatisfied with the census returns giving the city a population of 330,000. They claimed in the vicinity of 450,000, and a second enumeration was ordered. The re-enumeration shows a population of 338,862.

From Washington.

The report of the auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, has just been handed to the postmaster-general. It shows that the actual cost of the postal service to the general treasury during this period was $2,786,341. This deficit is $245,114 less than the deficit of the preceding year, which was uncommonly small, the deficit of the fiscal year 1878 having been upward of $4,600,000. The total revenues of the postoffice department during the fiscal year were $33,314,475, and the total expenditures $36,101,820. The report also shows that the number of domestic money orders issued during the fiscal year was 7,240,537, amounting to $100,352,819. The total net revenue to the government from the money order business of the year was $269,205.

A Washington dispatch says that when Congress assembles on the sixth of December it will find a large amount of work awaiting its action, no less than 1,594 bills and resolutions being on the calendar.

According to the forthcoming report of Comptroller Knox the circulating medium, notwithstanding the large influx of gold from abroad, has been decreased some two or three hundred million dollars within a year, caused by the people's putting away money for a rainy day.

Brigadier-General Richard S. Satterlee, United States army, an old veteran of the Mexican war and late medical purveyor of the army, died the other afternoon at his residence in New York city, in the eighty-third year of his age.

The receipts from internal revenue since the commencement of the current fiscal year (July 1) foot up $48,240,786. The receipts for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year amounted to $43,780,935, showing an increase in favor of the current fiscal year of $4,459,853.

Foreign News.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland have adopted a resolution to combat agitation by all means in their power.

The Canadian premier has been asked to set aside 150,000 acres in Northwestern Canada for French settlers from Alsace and Lorraine.

A railway between Baku and Tiflis, Russia, will be opened early in the spring, and American, German and Russian merchants are already competing for the bores in the great Baku petroleum district.

Three thousand Jews have left Roumania for America.

The French ministers have resigned owing to the rejection of a government measure which was proposed in the chamber of deputies.

A severe earthquake with fatal results has occurred in Southern Austria. At Agram the shock was so violent that every house in the town was injured. Several persons were instantly killed and about thirty more badly hurt.

Every day the news from Ireland grows more alarming. Four troops of hussars have been sent from Dublin to Ballinsloe. These precautions are taken in view of the intention of the Northern Orangemen to send laborers to harvest the crops of Mr. Boycott, Lord Erne's agent, for whom the local peasantry, at the instigation of the land league, refuse to work.

At the annual banquet of the new lord mayor of London Premier Gladstone spoke at some length on the condition of affairs in Ireland and the East.

The enforcement of the order of expulsion against certain religious sects at Turcoing, France, led to a disturbance, during which more than sixty persons were injured by the police.

M. de Baudry-d'Asson has sent a challenge to M. Gambetta, who, as president of the French chamber of deputies, was obliged to reprimand and temporarily expel him from the chamber on account of his violent and unparliamentary language.

Edward Kelly, leader of a notorious gang of bushrangers in Australia, has been hanged.

M. Frere Urban, Belgian minister of foreign affairs and president of the council, is dead in his sixty-ninth year.

Fresh shocks of earthquake occurred at Agram, Austria, and many houses fell, causing a most fearful panic. The session of the Diet is suspended on account of the danger. The losses by the first earthquake are estimated at 3,000,000 florins, without reckoning the damage done to the churches. Reports of havoc caused by the earthquake have been received at Agram from the whole surrounding country.

The crisis in France has been bridged over by a vote in the chamber of deputies of confidence in the government; and the present cabinet will stick instead of resigning, as previously announced. M. Baudry d'Asson, the expelled member, took his seat in the chamber of deputies, when a scene of uproar ensued. The sitting was suspended and the expelled member removed from the room by fifteen soldiers.

Five of the Nihilists tried for being implicated in plots against the life of the czar of Russia have been sentenced to death, and eleven to hard labor in the mines with terms of imprisonment from life to fifty years. Three women were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

An explosion of gas in a coal mine at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, has caused a heavy loss of life. The explosion took place in the south side of the pit, and was so terrible as to sweep nearly across to the other side of the pit, killing the men and horses within reach. Immediately after the explosion a number of volunteers entered the pit and brought up several bodies, but they could not penetrate very far owing to a lack of air in the mine. As far as known forty-seven men and boys were in the pit and were supposed to be lost. Thirty-three of this number were married men, some having large families.

A few days ago banknotes to the value of $1,200,000 were stolen from a postman in Paris.

An attack on the American missionaries in Turkey is feared.

At a meeting held near Walshtown, Ireland, for the purpose of formally "Boycotting" (refusing to work for) thirteen landlords, land agents and others residing in that neighborhood, 5,000 people were present. James Malloy, a tenant farmer, was president. The following resolution was adopted: "That we pledge ourselves to 'Boycott' these thirteen men and all who act like them, and will endeavor to follow the example set to the rest of Ireland by the brave men of Ballinrobe."

Two mud volcanoes and several hot springs have formed near Agram, Austria. The town has been half destroyed by the repeated earthquake shocks, and half the people are homeless.

Disastrous floods, caused by a deluge of rain, are reported in various parts of Italy.

Three thousand inhabitants have left Dulcigno, the town recently delivered up by Turkey to Montenegro, on account of a scarcity of food.

The Persians have taken a terrible revenge on the insurgent Kurds. A dispatch from Teheran states that 2,000 bodies are lying unburied in the environs of So-Uj-Bolak, a town captured by the Persians.

Franklin as a Writer.

His pen was as ready as his purse in the service of all human kindness. And what a pen it was! It could discourse metaphysics so clearly and lucidly as to make them seem plain moralizing. It could tear a sophism to pieces by a mere query. It could make a simple tale read like a subtle argument. He could be grave and he could be gay in a breath. He could spend as much wit and humor on a *Craven Street Gazette*—which was meant only to amuse an old landlady away from home, and probably out of joint before her return from Rochester—as on a state paper designed to fire America and sting England. In another tone, he translates into human language, for the amusement of a court lady, the reflections, in the garden of her house, of a gray-headed ephemera, full seven hours old, on the vanity of all things. His "Petition of the Left Hand" might have been composed by Addison. In it, the left hand bewails the partiality which educates the right hand exclusively.

Some of Franklin's fables and tales have been so absorbed into the thought of the world that their source is absolutely forgotten. Only in this way can we account for what was doubtless an unconscious plagiarism by an eminent sanitary authority, last year, of Dr. Franklin's "Economical project for Diminishing the cost of Light." The economy consisted simply in rising at six o'clock instead of nine or ten. Ideas such as Franklin's never become superannuated. Not every one who uses the expression, "to pay dear for one's whistle," knows that the dear whistle was a purchase made by Franklin, when several years old, with a pocketful of pence.

Franklin's store was too abundant for him to mind, though some of his fame went astray. "You know," he tells his daughter, "everything makes me recollect some story." But it was not recollecting so much as fancy. His fancy clothed every idea in circumstances. When the illustration had served its turn, he was indifferent what became of it. Franklin did injustice to himself when he fancied he wanted any such mechanical aid. His English had been learned from the "Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Spectator." It had the force of Bunyan without his ruggedness. It had the serene light of Addison with tenfold his raciness and vigor. It sparkled with sarcasms as cutting as Voltaire's, but all sweetened with humanity.

Many of his inventions or adaptions—such as "colonize" have been stamped, long since, as current English. But he did not covet the fame of an inventor whether in language, in moral or in politics. In language, he was even declared a foe to innovation. Writing to Noah Webster, in 1789, he protests against the new verbs "notice," "advocate" and "progress." He had as little ambition to be a classic as to be an innovator in English. He wrote because he had something at the moment to say, with a view to procuring that something should at the moment be done.—*Edinburg Review.*

How Chinese Protect Carrier Pigeons.

Carrier pigeons, while on their flight, are not unfrequently attacked by birds of prey, and are easily dispatched by hawks and eagles. The Chinese, who do not lack ingenuity, have invented a light instrument which can be attached to the pigeon's tail in such a manner that the bird's rapid motion through the air makes it give out a series of sounds, shriller or fainter, rising, swelling and dying, that frighten off birds of ill omen. When a flock of pigeons is let off at once, these instruments produce a kind of concert, which in the generally clear atmosphere of Pekin has a weird effect. Some Chinese of a poetical turn are greatly delighted by these Æolian harp-like sounds, which vibrate mystically in the aerial heights; for the birds sometimes rise out of sight, yet are not so far but that the ear can catch the sounds of the pankofongkoo. Poets make it the theme of odes, and hear in these ethereal strains the voices of the great dynasties calling back the Chinese to the virtues of their fathers, and bidding them meditate on the abyss that now yawns before the empire.

Dangerous Toys.

An English paper publishes the following caution, which may be of service to American parents: A number of toys imported to Paris from Furth, in Bavaria, have been seized by the police because the brilliant colors with which they were painted were composed of poisonous materials. Young children carry almost everything which they hold in the hands to the mouth, and therefore, neither the coloring nor the substance of toys should ever be poisonous.

Toys of brilliant hues, elastic balls, colored and varnished, and leaden soldiers in uniform, of every variety, are among the seizures. The Furth manufacturers send their toys all over Germany, and Germany furnishes nearly all the cheap toys in England.

It is very probable that this country will not escape its share of the distribution, so parents should keep a sharp eye on the nursery, and see that sickness or death may not lurk in these means of childish amusement.

The greatest anxiety is experienced lest there should be a flaw in the title to property; yet a flaw in the title of health—a cough or cold—is disregarded. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup removes all such at once.

Around Shanghai lie 50,000 square miles which are called the garden of China, and which have been carefully drained for countless generations. This area is as large as New York and Pennsylvania combined; it is all meadow land, raised a few feet above the river—lakes, rivers, a complete network of water communication. The land is under the highest cultivation; three crops a year are gathered. The population is so dense that wherever you look you see men and women in blue pants and blouses, so numerous that you fancy some fair or muster coming on, and all hands turned out for a holiday.

Arousing Its Readers.

An alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical condition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and then cure them.—*Memphis Appeal.*

An iron church was sent from London for the Esquimaux Presbyterians on Little Whale river, Hudson bay. After being two years on the way, it at length reached its destination, and was lately dedicated.

RHEUMATISM.—Rheumatism is a disease of the blood. The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say: "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is compounded exclusively of barks, roots and herbs.

Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

Daughters, Wives and Mothers. DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents; 32 years established. It is the best in the world for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, etc. TOBIAS' CONDITION POWDERS are warranted to cure Distemper, Fever, Worms, &c.; give a fine coat; increase the appetite and cleanse the urinary organs. Certified to by Col. D. McDaniel, owner of the fastest running horses in the world, and 1,000 others. 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Depot—42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	09	@ 09¾
Calves—Good to Prime Veals	04	@ 07¾
Sheep	05¼	@ 06
Lambs	05	@ 05
Hogs—Live	04¾	@ 05
Dressed	05½	@ 06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 80	@ 6 00
Western, good to fancy	5 10	@ 8 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 18¾	@ 1 19¾
No. 1 White	1 17	@ 1 18
Rye—State	1 04	@ 1 04
Barley—Two-Rowed State	74	@ 75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	58¾	@ 59¾
Southern Yellow	55	@ 55¾
Oats—White State	45	@ 52
Mixed Western	40	@ 42
Hay—Prime	95	@ 1 15
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.	90	@ 95
Hops—State, 1880	18	@ 28
Pork—Mess	15 00	@ 15 50
Lard—City Steam	8 55	@ 8 55
Petroleum—Crude	07	@ 08¼ Refined 12
Butter—State Creamery	23	@ 31
Dairy	21	@ 26
Western Imitation Creamery	18	@ 24
Factory	14¾	@ 20
Cheese—State Factory	10¾	@ 13
Skims	08	@ 10¾
Western	10	@ 12¾
Eggs—State and Penn	25	@ 27
Potatoes—State, bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
BUFFALO		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 00	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 16¾	@ 1 16¾
Corn—No. 2 Western	41	@ 49
Oats—State	36¾	@ 37
Barley—Two-rowed State	76	@ 80
BOSTON		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	04¾	@ 05¾
Sheep	04¾	@ 05¾
Lambs	04¾	@ 05¾
Hogs	05¾	@ 05¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 00	@ 8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	51	@ 59
Oats—Extra White, new	44	@ 48
Rye—State	1 05	@ 1 07
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	43	@ 50
Unwashed, " "	35	@ 35¾
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef Cattle—live weight	02	@ 03¾
Sheep	03¾	@ 05¾
Lambs	03¾	@ 05¾
Hogs	05¾	@ 05¾
PHILADELPHIA		
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	5 50	@ 5 80
Wheat—No. 2—Red	1 15	@ 1 15
Rye—State	98	@ 98
Corn—State Yellow	51	@ 51
Oats—Mixed	36¾	@ 37
Butter—Creamery Extra	32	@ 32
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13¾	@ 13¾
Petroleum—Crude	06¾	@ 07¾ Refined 12

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[Logan (Ohio) Hocking Sentinel.]

Hocking Valley News.

In the absence of anything startling or terrific—politics and the exploits of the army worm excepted—news from this delightful valley will not prove nerve-tingling. However, an item of very great importance to many people is communicated by Mr. F. Harrington, wholesale and retail druggist, of Logan, who thus writes: Mr. Alex. McClurg, Union Furnace, states that his wife had been afflicted with rheumatism for the last twenty-five years, being unable to walk without canes or other help the most of that time; has now used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, and walks not only about the house, but also in the fields, without any helps.

"What are your politics?" the chaplain of the Iowa penitentiary asked an intelligent-looking convict. "I have not come out for anybody yet," replied the convict, gazing placidly through the bars.

[Saginaw Daily News.]

Mr. George Schick informed our reporter that he had been suffering with rheumatism in his feet so badly that for weeks at a time he would be unable to leave his bed. He tried various remedies without relief, and concluded to use St. Jacobs Oil. It acted like magic; in two days he was entirely cured.

Three persons have been suffocated at Bassano, in Italy, by the fumes from a vat of wine in fermentation. The first had descended the vat, and the others perished in endeavoring to rescue him.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

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FALL RIVER, MASS., May 13, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

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Respectfully, WM. T. WORTH,
Pastor First M. E. Church.

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BUTLER SWITCH, JENNINGS CO., IND., May 19, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Having in our family received great benefit from the VEGETINE manufactured by you, I thought I would give you the facts of the case, hoping it might meet the eye of some suffering one, who might thus be relieved. I have a grandchild about ten years of age, who, two years ago or over, had a severe attack of rheumatism, and for two long years was under the care of as good a physician as we have in this county, and yet all this time grew worse, till we gave her up, and thought she must die. She was much deformed, and we were told by a doctor that, if she lived, she would always be deformed; but, thanks to VEGETINE, she is to-day perfectly well, and as straight as an arrow. Last December we abandoned all hope of the doctor doing anything for her, and commenced using VEGETINE, according to your directions. When the first bottle was used up we could not see much improvement; but we continued on the second bottle, and could see some change for good. She took six bottles, and, thank God, a complete cure was effected in every respect.

Yours truly, G. BURGESS.

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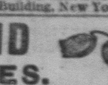

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